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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Less than thirty thousand persons own more than one-half of the wealth of this Republic, inhabited by 65,000,000 people.

Correspondents say that every successive year sees increased appreciation of and prices for the works of American artists in Paris.

Wonderful progress has been made in this country of late years in teaching the dumb to speak. Last year articulation was taught to 4235 pupils.

A German professor, Dr. Sander, has produced, after a labor of thirty years, a German dictionary so voluminous that he cannot find a publisher for it.

England marks the values of her copper coins that don't amount to a rap and doesn't put the value mark on her coins of silver and gold. This sometimes cost the careless stranger cold ducats.

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is organizing a monthly crop report system, which will include colonial and foreign statistics as they affect local commercial farming. The system will be modeled upon that of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In ancient times Greece possessed something like 7,500,000 acres of dense forest, and she was comparatively rich in timber until half a century ago. Many of the forests have now disappeared, and the result is seen both in the scarcity of the water supply and in very injurious climatic effects. It is now said Greece will have to import large quantities of timber in the near future, so as to meet the demands arising from the revival of the building trades. Perhaps the free use of iron would do no harm, suggests the New York Sun.

With the winding up of the school year some interesting statistics are coming in. Colby is a coeducational institution. Out of the graduating class of twenty-nine five are women. The cost of educating these young people has been $35,000. On the other hand, the class has earned during that time $16,000. Reynolds earned $1400 as a newspaper man and in a hotel. Kalloch cleared $1200 as teacher, carpenter, waiter, clerk. Ross made $700 haying, teaching and in a machine shop. Wadsworth stayed out one year and taught for money to go on. Wadsworth earned $950 as a life insurance agent and teacher; Hurd, $1450 as assistant engineer; Nichols, $900 in teaching and running a summer hotel; G. A. Andrews, $500 as teacher and waiter. Merrill headed the list with $1600 as teacher and preacher. Storer earned $1025 hustling around generally. Sturtevant netted $800 running a stationary engine and singing in church. Singer, as coal heaver, book agent, teacher and fisherman, and in newspaper work, earned $1000. Miss Sibley made $250 as a teacher and by waiting on a table. Miss Beekman earned $166 singing and writing, and Miss Knight $100 by teaching. This record of the Colby seniors is set down in detail by the New York Sun to show what some people find an education is worth.

The Rev. Dr. George Hodges, an Episcopal clergyman of a Pittsburg suburb, has some practical views touching the punisement of criminals. "I am not in favor of capital punishment," he says, "no matter in what manner executions are conducted. I am no more in favor of long imprisonment than I am of hanging. A criminal becomes accustomed to imprisonment after a time, and many of them manage to pass a livable if not a comfortable time. American prisons are filled with men and women, too, who are serving a second and some of them a third, fourth, and fifth term. To the person of easy temperament or of no ambition, who is content to exist for the mere existence, caring little or nothing for any of the better things in life, a term in prison is not difficult to bear, and many persons offend the law simply to return to prison. Hard labor is a sentence that prevents to a certain extent many great crimes, but the fault I have to find with that is that such a sentence is seldom passed. Punishment of criminals should be of a remedial character, and there is nothing, in my estimation, so effective upon the criminal mind towards the prevention of crime as the fear of physical suffering. I am in favor of corporal punishment, or, to put it more direct, I am in favor of the whipping post. I think a series of whippings administered at various or regular times would have such a terrorizing effect upon the average criminal that the number of crimes would be much smaller than it is at present. Abolish the scaffold, abolish barbarous hanging, punish the criminal by inflicting pain, and you will find criminal history much shorter than it is at present."

Our Choir.

Who soars so high on Music's wing
When wide she opes her mouth to sing,
And giggles at the slightest thing?
Our S'prano!

Who finds the places in the books,
Convulses us with funny looks,
And never once gets "off the hooks?"
Our Alto!

Who stands in danger day by day
Of being carried clean away
By pretty girls? Well, I've heard say
Our Tenor!

Who giveth forth a ponderous tone—
One which can all but stand alone
On firm foundation of its own?
Our Basso!

Who touches lovingly the keys
And draws forth sounds which charm and please—
Born in a castle o'er the seas?
Our 'Comp'nist!

It is a quintet to admire,
Untouched by jealousy's fierce fire—
To be engaged! Who wants to hire
Our Choir?

—[Boston Times.

IN A HOLE.

BY H. C. DODGE.

I had been away from the ranch since daybreak on a solitary hunting expedition for small game, and now, with night coming on, I was endeavoring to find my way back.

Where and how far I was from camp I knew not, but with a general idea of its direction, I plodded over the wild plain, expecting every moment to strike the trail and get home without either trouble or danger.

The thoughts of the good supper and glad greeting I would have from my jolly "cowboy" companions spurred me on while the setting sun warned me that I had no time to lose.

In spite of my woodcraft and scouting skill and fearlessness in travelling the wilderness alone I began to feel apprehensive that I was lost. At first I only laughed at myself for thinking so, but when mile after mile in the deepening dusk brought no sign of the anxiously looked for trail I began to realize that the smartest ranchman sometimes can blunder in his reckonings.

Still I wouldn't admit yet I was wrong and, fighting back the dismal feeling of lonesomeness and peril that oppressed me, I continued to push on as fast as my tired legs would let me.

On I went through the prairie grass, straining my eyes in the dusky gloom striving to find the trail—suddenly down, down I tumbled straight to the bottom of what seemed to be a deep well.

Stunned by my fall, luckily broken by the heap of soft rubbish I landed on, I must have lain for a while unconscious.

When I recovered my senses all was pitch blackness about me and looking upwards I could see a few stars faintly glimmering from the sky.

After pinching and examining my body and thankfully finding that all my bones were intact, I struggled to my feet and groped around to discover if possible what sort of a place I had gotten into.

The hole seemed circular and apparently five or six feet in diameter. The sides felt like hard clay, and the bottom was dry and thickly covered with a long accumulation of leaves and grasses.

How deep I was down in the earth I could not tell, but I rightly guessed the distance was some twenty feet.

How the hole ever got there I couldn't imagine. Maybe years ago it was dug in the hope of striking water for the cattle which belonged to the discarded ranch.

At any rate the hole was there and I was in it. The thing that puzzled me the most was how to get out.

As nothing could be done in that line till daylight, and perhaps not then, I laid me down and went to sleep.

When I awoke after a refreshing slumber the round spot of bright, blue sky above me seemed higher than I ever knew it before.

As a needful preparation to escape from my more than likely grave made a little fire with some of the dry stuff and managed to cook one of the three birds I had shot the day before. On that with a few drops from my water flask I breakfasted.

Then I started my wits to work out a plan of deliverance.

I had with me my gun and plenty of cartridges, pipe and tobacco, a small hatchet, matches, hunting knife, revolver, two birds and a pint of water; also a few yards of rope.

In the almost vain hope of being heard I determined to frequently fire my gun and shout, though I knew the sounds would be deadened.

After shooting and hallooing several times with no answer of course, I examined the texture of the sides of my tomb. It was a red clay and firm enough to cut without crumbling. If I had some strong sticks—which I hadn't, though I searched through the heap of rubbish for them—I might drive pegs in the side of my prison and maybe climb up on them. Perhaps I could chop spaces there to answer the same purpose.

Taking the hatchet I commenced to do it, and for a while it appeared I might succeed, but after rising a few feet in that way I gave it up.

Had the well been narrow so I could brace myself by using my gun against the opposite side I think I should have accomplished the feat.

Then I attempted shooting with a light charge of powder a bullet from my pistol to which I attached my watch chain fastened to an end of the rope, thinking it might somehow catch on a bush outside and bear my weight while I climbed on stepping places I should dig.

But that plan proved a failure, too.

By this time it was high noon, and the hot sun was shining for a few moments straight to the bottom of my awful tomb.

Like a caged beast I was becoming furious in my vain efforts to gain liberty and the harder I tried the more difficult grew my task.

I kept firing my gun and calling for help, for now it seemed that that was my only chance for life.

The afternoon passed slowly away and night appeared again, and despairing, but not giving up hope, I ate my last bird, drank nearly my last drop of water, and managed to fall asleep.

It came morning at last. I had my gun raised fire to a signal when I detected a something alive peering from the ground above me into the hole.

Could it be a human being? Even an Indian in his war paint and certain to scalp me I should have hailed with joy.

The object showed itself again plainly. It was the head of a wolf.

Taking a quick aim I fired and hit it squarly. With a howl of pain the wounded brute plunged forward and into the hole, landing on my shoulders.

In a moment it recovered from its surprise and before I could draw my pistol it was crouched to leap upon me. Hatchet in hand I met its onslaught. As it jumped with bleeding, open mouth I ducked my head and before it could turn a lucky blow buried the blade in its skull and finished it.

Now with its flesh to eat and its blood to drink I could exist for a week, at least, and if help came in the meantime I wouldn't perish.

For three long, weary days and nights I lived on my providential supply of wolf meat, firing my gun hourly and yelling till my voice gave out, but all for naught.

On the fourth day I completely despaired of assistance from outside and resolved to make a last struggle to get out of my horrible living tomb.

While I franctically chopped with my hatchet at the sides of the hole trying to heap up dirt enough to rise on, even though I undermined and brought the earth to bury me, I remembered a picture of the tower of Babel that I had seen in the big, family Bible at home.

It had a spiral road running around its outside on which the workers ascended as the tower was growing.

Why couldn't I cut out a similar path on the inside of my underground, turned-over tower?

With a glad shout of joy and wondering why the idea hadn't come before, I commenced at once the corkscrew road. Starting as high as I could conveniently work I cut into the hard, clay wall of the well until I had dug out a space big enough to hold me. By shelving the roof of the excavation and curving it to the back part of its eighteen inch wide floor I prevented the earth from caving.

I laid out this open, half tunnel to ascend on a rather steep grade so its winding road-bed would be sufficiently supported, and after some hours' hard and careful work, I finished the first circle and found that my engineering calculations promised to be successful—providing the earth as it neared the surface would keep from crumbling.

Not daring to continue digging as evening and darkness came, I lightly crawled back to the bottom of my prison, ate some more wolf meat and went to sleep with hope renewed and comparatively happy.

Bright and early in the welcomed morning I began my toil for deliverance. The higher I dug my way the more hazardous it became. I almost feared to go ahead for I knew that a break now would be fatal to my only chance of escape from a horrible death. When night once more caused me to stop, I was within about six feet of the end of my agony or—alas I might be only at its beginning.

The awful uncertainty of being so near and yet so far from life and the glorious, beautiful world kept me wakeful. By the following noon I should know my fate.

At daylight I tremblingly crawled up my circular stairway and recommenced operations. The earth that had been removed lay in a big pile on the bottom, but of course not high enough to help me in case a cave-in occurred.

Carefully I started on the last circuit, and, as I expected, found that the dry earth there was much less firm than below.

Still I could make headway, although once or twice I thought I was doomed to failure when the ground broke over and under me.

Now I reached the place to dig straight up, and, holding my breath, I attempted it. Slowly I scraped my shaft's ceiling, little by little, then as the sods above me loosened I tore them away and—after a week of living death—I once more stood on the earth's solid surface.

I soon found the camp, and my friends, who, after searching in vain, were mourning my supposed death.—[Chicago Sun.

Trees.

What a strange underground life is that which is led by the organisms we call trees! These great fluttering masses of leaves, stems, boughs, trunks, are not the real trees. They live underground, and what we see are nothing more nor less than their tails. Yes; a tree is an underground creature, with its tail in the air. All its intelligence is in its roots. All the senses it has are in its roots. Think what sagacity it shows in its search after food and drink. Somehow or other, the rootlets, which are its tentacles, find out that there is a brook at a moderate distance from the trunk of the tree, and they make for it with all their might. They find every crack in the rocks where there are a few grains of the nourishing substance they care for, and insinuate themselves into its deepest recesses. When spring and summer come, they let their tails grow, and delight in whisking them about in the wind, or letting them be whisked about by it; for these tails are poor passive things, with very little will of their own, and bend in whatever direction the wind chooses to make them. The leaves make a deal of noise whispering. I have sometimes thought I could understand them, as they talk with each other, and that they seem to think they made the wind as they wagged forward and back. Remember what I say. The next time you see a tree waving in the wind, recollect that it is the tail of a great underground, many-armed, polypus-like creature, which is as proud of its caudal appendage, especially in summer time, as a peacock of his gorgeous expanse of plumage.

Do you think there is anything so very odd about this idea? Once get it well into your heads, and you will find that it renders the landscape wonderfully interesting. There are as many kinds of tree tails as there are of tails to dogs and other quadrupeds. Study them as Daddy Gilpin studied them in his "Forest Scenery," but don't forget that they are only the appendage of the underground vegetable polypus, the true organism to which they belong.—[Dr. O. W. Holmes.

The Diameter of a Lightning Bolt.

"Did you ever see the diameter of a lightning flash measured?" asked a geologist. "Well, here is the case which once enclosed a flash of lightning, fitting it exactly, so that you can just see how big it was. This is called a 'fu'gurite,' or 'lightning hole,' and the material it is made of is glass. I will tell you how it was manufactured, though it took only a fraction of a second to turn it out.

"When a bolt of lightning strikes a bed of sand it plunges downward into the sand for a distance, less or greater, transforming simultaneously into glass the silica in the material through which it passes. Thus, by its great heat, it forms at once a glass tube of precisely the same size.

"Now and then such a tube is found and dug up. Fulgurites have been followed into the sand by excavations for nearly thirty feet. They vary in interior diameter from the size of a quill of three inches or more, according to the bore of the flash.

"But fulgurites are not alone produced in sand; they are found also in solid rocks, though very naturally of slight depth and frequently existing merely as a thin glassy coating on the surface. Such fulgurites occur in astonishing abundance on the summit of Little Ararat in Armenia.

"The rock is soft, and so porous that blocks a foot long can be obtained, perforated in all directions by little tubes filled with bottle-green glass formed from the fused rock."—[Scientific Magazine.

A Big Snake Vanquished by a Bird.

Walter Fewell witnessed a novel fight recently between a gopher snake and a kingbird. The contest was fought to a finish in the road near the creamery. The snake was a large one and capable of swallowing his feathered opponent with ease, but the bird was too active for him and came out winner. The bird would hover over the snake but a foot or two above its head, and would strike it on the head from time to time, the snake all the while trying to seize the bird, but was unable to do so on account of its rapid movements. After some twenty minutes his snakeship gave up the fight in disgust and hurried away to avoid the thrusts of his tormentor.—[Visalia Times.

TROOPS AT HOMESTEAD.

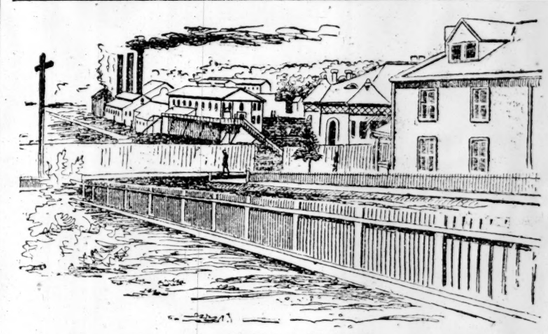
Two Brigades of Militia Guard Carnegie's Mills.

The Townspeople Give the Soldiers a Peaceful Welcome.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Governor Pattison, being convinced that Sheriff McCleary was unable to restore order at Homestead, ordered out the entire National Guard—8500 men—all the available military force of the State, to Homestead for service.

The action of the Governor was taken upon receipt of the following despatch:



THE STEEL MILL AT HOMESTEAD.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 10.
To Robert E. Pattison, Governor, Harrisburg, Penn.:

The situation at Homestead has not improved. While all is quiet there, the strikers are in control and openly express to me and to the public their determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves.

After making all efforts in my power I have failed to secure a posse respectable enough in numbers to accomplish anything, and I am satisfied that no posse raised by civil authority can do anything to change the condition of affairs, and that any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the right of law will only result in further armed resistance and consequent loss of life.

Only a large military force will enable me to control matters. I believe if such force is sent the disorderly element will be overawed and order will be restored. I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assistance.

WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY, Sheriff.

Governor Pattison, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, at once issued the following order:

George R. Snowden, Major-General Commanding National Guard of Pennsylvania:

Put the division under arms and move at once with ammunition to the support of the Sheriff of Allegheny County at Homestead.

Maintain the peace, protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and laws of the State. Communicate with me.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

The following telegram was sent to the Sheriff:

William H. McCleary, Sheriff of Allegheny County, Pittsburg:

I have ordered Major-General George R. Snowden with the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him. Communicate with me further particulars.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

General Snowden, with the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster General, at once proceeded to formulate the orders for the mobilization of the Guard.

The National Guard is splendidly equipped, and as preparations have been in progress for seven weeks for the annual encampments of the different commands, they are in admirable shape to go into the field.

The Guard consists of three brigades of infantry, three troops of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, making a well disciplined army of 8500 men.

There are six gatling guns in the three batteries, and the troops are all armed with the latest improved Springfield rifles, breech loaders, 45-calibre, and each man can carry 100 rounds of ammunition. The National Guard of late has been devoting a great deal of attention to sharpshooting, and there is not a company in which the majority of members are not qualified marksmen, many of them having won sharpshooters' medals.

Troops on Guard.

The five-million-dollar mills of the Carnegie Company (Limited) have been formally turned over in writing to their owners by the Sheriff of Allegheny County, to do with them as they please, and 7000 soldiers of the Keystone State, under General George R. Snowden, encamped on either bank of the Monongahela, armed with Gatling guns and Springfield rifles, to keep them in possession.

Shortly after 9 o'clock A. M. the Pennsylvania Militia marched into Homestead. The soldiers were well received by the strikers.

The troops arrived unexpectedly from the East via special trains on the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Railroad, and left the cars at the station close by the fence of the steel works. Major-General Snowden and Adjutant Greenland were in command.

The Eighteenth Regiment was the first to arrive. There were two trains containing the Fifth, Tenth, Twelfth and Eighteenth Regiments, a number of freight trains with sixty horses, and two gondola cars with three Gatling guns and two cannon.

There were few persons in the station when the train arrived. They were nearly all locked out men. They watched the soldiers sullenly while they unloaded their arms and cannon. In a few minutes the news spread and thousands flocked about the station and remained there while the troops went into camp.

Several companies were placed on guard over the works, and Eighth avenue from City Farm lane to Munhall was closed to civilians. The Advisory Committee of the locked-out men met and decided to wait upon the officers in charge of the troops, in order to ascertain what restrictions would be placed upon private citizens.

Captain Coon, an ex-military officer, acting as spokesman, told the General that the delegation represented the citizens of Homestead and the Amalgamated Association, who wished to assure the State authority of their desire to co-operate with it in maintaining order.

General Snowden interrupted Captain Coon to say that he did not recognize the Amalgamated Association, or any other authority, except that of the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Sheriff of Allegheny County. The people of Homestead, he said, could best co-operate with the State troops by behaving themselves.

The position of the troops on Munhall was strong. They held the sides and the top of a broad hill that rises at quite a steep angle from the edge of the town. The town was flat at their feet and they could almost count every roof in it. The Carnegie Steel Works lay near the base of the hill, and the soldiers could look down and point their rifles into the big deserted yards.

Simultaneously with the placing of troops at Homestead a camp was established on the opposite shore of the Monongahela River consisting of the Tenth and Fourteenth Regiments and Battery C, forming a provisional brigade, under the command of Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth.

Major-General Snowden established his division headquarters in the large Carnegie school building on the crest of Carnegie Hill, on a point overlooking the town and valley, from which nearly every portion of the vast iron-works is in plain view. He gave the name to the encampment of Camp Colonel Sam Black, in honor of the soldier who fell in the late war while commanding the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. The site, apart from its picturesqueness, is admirably selected as it completely commands the town and the mills and every possible approach to them by land or water. The preparations all indicated the purpose of a protracted occupation of Homestead.

The Homestead expedition of the militia was an expensive undertaking, and cost the State a good round sum of money. The National Guard of Pennsylvania consists of 8470 members, of which fully 8000 responded to the Governor's call. Of these 600 were commissioned officers. It was thought that it would cost the State about $22,000 per day until the troops were recalled.

The House Committee appointed to investigate the present labor troubles and outbreak at Homestead arrived in Pittsburg and went directly to the Monongahela House. Chairman Oates said that it was the committee's desire to get down to work as soon as possible.

H. C. Frick was the first witness called. The committee visited the scene of the riot.

Coroner McDowell began the inquest on the death of J. W. Kline, the Pinkerton detective, and other victims of the fight at Homestead.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

EWING, New York's captain, doesn't conch his men.

CLARKSON, released by Boston, signed with Cleveland.

BASSETT, late of New Yorks, has been assigned to Louisville.

KILLEN is about the only reliable twirler on the Washington staff.

CORCORAN leads the Brooklyns in sacrifice hits, having made sixteen.

PITCHERS Keefe, Viau, Stein and Crane—all discards—are doing good work.

THE New York team does less noisy coaching than any team in the League.

CINCINNATI intends to play out the entire season, accidents barred, with twelve men.

RICHARDSON, the crack second baseman of the Washingtons, wants the bunt hit abolished.

ANSON is playing a game at first for the Chicagos that would release any other player.

GLASSCOCK in his best days did not excel the splendid short stopping he is doing for St. Louis.

"LONG JOHN" REILLY, last with Cincinnati, has announced his permanent retirement from the ball field.

IN Cincinnati the other day, for the first time on record, three Chinese paid for admission to the ball game.

BOSTON'S strongest point is her base-running, as the team has stolen over twice as many bases as opponents.

THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, has recovered his batting form of 1885-6-7, when he was the wonder of the country.

THE Baltimores have had their salaries cut down all the way from $100 to $250 each a month, an I not a man escaped.

SIX weeks ago Philadelphia refused Washington's offer of $1500 for Mulvey's release. Now he has been released unconditionally and placed in the League pool.

WHO would have imagined that the Louisvilles would finish so near the bottom? Several accidents and the squabbling about the players have hurt the club a great deal.

COMISKEY, of Cincinnati, doesn't favor home talent on a ball team. He says home players suffer too much from the attention of over-enthusiastic friends and companions.

THE Chicago Club has made a draft upon the Joliet Club of the Illinois-Iowa League for the services of Decker and Conners. According to the rules, Chicago must pay Joliet $500 each for the drafted men. Conners has a batting average of over 300 and stands high in fielding. Decker is a first baseman and slugger.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	52	22	.703	Washing'n	35	41	.461
Brooklyn	51	26	.662	Chicago.	31	39	.443
Philad'lp'a.	46	30	.605	St. Louis.	31	44	.425
Cincinnati.	44	31	.587	New York	31	43	.419
Cleveland	40	33	.548	Louisville.	30	47	.395
Pittsburg.	37	39	.487	Baltimore.	20	55	.267

SILVER MEN BEATEN.

The House Refuses to Take Up the Senate Bill.

The silver question, which has been before the Fifty-second Congress since last December, was finally settled in the House a few days ago. The bill itself was not voted upon, but on the test vote, taken on the resolution reported from the Committee on Rules to take up the bill for consideration, free silver coinage was defeated by a majority of twenty-eight.

In the House, after the regular order, Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, offered the resolution from the Committee on Rules setting apart two days for the consideration of the Silver bill and Mr. Bland, of Missouri, opened the debate for the free-silver advocates and presented an amendment forbidding any dilatory motions after 2 P. M., when a vote was to be taken on the bill if the resolution of the Committee on Rules was adopted.

This resolution was supported by Mr. Bartine, but Mr. Clark, of Alabama, went back on his previous record on the silver question, and opposed the resolution, and Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, pursued a similar course, and threw consternation into the camp of the Silverites.

At 1:15 o'clock Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question. Tracey demanded the yeas and nays.

The previous question was seconded and resulted: yeas, 153; nays, 129.

Speaker Crisp at his own request was recorded in the negative.

The resolution to consider the Free Coinage bill was defeated: yeas, 136; nays, 152. Speaker Crisp voted aye.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Great Financier Breathes His Last Near Dobbs Ferry.

Life Sketch of the Man Who Laid the Atlantic Cable.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Cyrus W. Field died at 9.55 o'clock a few mornings ago at his country home in Ardsley Park, near Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. There were present at the deathbed Mr. Field's three brothers, Rev. Henry M. Field, David Dudley Field and Justice Stephen J. Field, his daughter, Mrs. Isabella Judson, and her two sons, Cyrus Field Judson and Frank Judson.

Early that morning Mr. Field, after a restless night, had a delirium spell. Dr. Coutant was at once summoned and gave the patient an opiate. It proved fruitless, however, and Mr. Field became more restless. He continued delirious until the end. Mr. Field's death has been expected for a week. It was his wonderful vitality and robust health of former years that kept him alive so long. After his serious illness three months ago in New York he was removed to his country house. Here he was only able to drive out occasionally with his daughter and brother David.

A month ago he fell ill again and took to his bed. Mr. Field had been suffering from mental and physical troubles brought on by his son's failure.

It was decided that the remains be taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for interment.

Cyrus West Field was born in Stockbridge, Mass., November 30, 1819. His father was a clergyman. At fifteen Cyrus went to New York and became a clerk in the store of A. T. Stewart. At twenty-one he began the manufacture and sale of paper.

He became interested in the project of carrying a telegraph line across the Atlantic, and during the next thirteen years visited England many times in interest of the undertaking, which finally resulted in the formation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The work was pushed forward and finally in 1858 the first communication with England by telegraph was established. After working a few weeks the cable failed, and the war intervening the enterprise was abandoned until 1865, when another cable was laid, and on July 27, 1866, telegraphic communication was opened between the continents which has never been interrupted since. For this work Mr. Field has been styled "The Columbus of Modern Times." In 1876 Mr. Fields became interested in the rapid transit problem of New York, and the elevated railroad system is the result.

Five years ago Mr. Field became a member of the firm of Field, Linsley & Co., but retired from business in 1890. His wife died at Dobbs Ferry in November, 1891. He has two sons, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., and Edwin M. Field, who is confined in an insane asylum near Buffalo. One daughter, Alice, is also an occupant of an insane asylum. Mr. Field has three brothers who are distinguished Americans. They are David Dudley Field, Stephen W. Field and H. M. Field.

A TERRIFIC LANDSLIDE.

A Detached Glacier From Mont Blanc Works Appalling Havoc.

A heavy landslide occurred, a few days since, at Saint Gervais-les-Bains, in Savoy. The accident occurred at 3 A. M., when nearly all the residents were asleep. The thermal establishment was completely destroyed by huge masses of rock.

Many of the visitors were among the victims. One hundred and eighty bodies had been recovered on the day after the tragedy. The Bionnassay glacier, which extends from the north west side of Mont Blanc, became detached and swept down the side of the mountain, carrying the baths and the hamlet of Le Fayet into the River Arve.

The glacier fell into the mountain torrent, carrying away the hamlet of Blonnay and filling the torrent with masses of ice. The masses of ice and the wreckage of the village formed a dam which effectually restrained the waters for some time.

Finally the dam broke and the waters burst like a cataract into the stream of Bon Nant. The inmates of the bath-houses were awakened about 2:15 A. M. by the sound of rushing waters and a loud crashing noise.

Before they were able to leave the building the torrent, filled with the debris of the village and large masses of ice, crashed against the bath houses. Three of the buildings were entirely destroyed and another one partially, while the fifth building sustained no damage.

The wreckage of houses was swept on for miles into the Arve. Down the latter stream corpses and wreckage floated all day long. It was believed that seventy-five persons perished at the baths alone, and at least fifty of the inhabitants of Le Fayet were drowned.

Those whose lives were not crushed out beneath their houses were swept away into the river and drowned. There were undoubtedly many bodies buried under the masses of debris that could never be recovered. Most of the visitors at the wrecked hotel belonged in Geneva, Switzerland. It was reported that 200 lives had been lost.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Not So Good as Last Year's, but Still a Fine Showing is Made.

The July returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture make the following averages of condition: Corn, 81.1; winter wheat, 89.6; spring wheat, 90.9; oats, 87.2; rye, 92.8; barley, 92; potatoes, 90; tobacco, 92.7. The acreage of corn is reported as 95.6 of the actual area of last year. Of potatoes this year's area shows 94.2, and of tobacco 97.3.

The average condition of corn in July, 1891, was 92.8. The condition in principal States for July, 1892, is as follows: Ohio, 90; Indiana, 72; Illinois, 70; Iowa, 75; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 81; Nebraska, 84; Georgia, 95, Texas, 95; Tennessee, 92; Kentucky, 93. The acreage averages in the same States are: Ohio, 90; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 84; Iowa, 87; Missouri, 86; Kansas, 99; Nebraska, 97; Georgia, 110; Texas, 107; Tennessee, 102; Kentucky, 96.

The condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 88.3; July of last year 95.2. State averages now are: Pennsylvania, 92; Kentucky, 97; Ohio, 83; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 85; Illinois, 96; Wisconsin, 80; Missouri, 84; Kansas, 91. California, 93; Oregon, 91. Condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 92.3; in July of last year 94.1. State averages now are: Minnesota, 92; Iowa, 88; Nebraska, 82; South Dakota, 95; North Dakota, 90; Washington, 90; Oregon, 91.

Condition of all wheat on July 1, 1892, 90, on June 1, 89.7; July, 1891, 95.5. Condition of oats June 1, 885; July of 1891, 87.6.

MARBLE in quantity has been discovered in Sussex County, New Jersey, near Stanhope. It is the first find of consequence in the State. The ledges are estimated to be worth $100,000.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE pavers in New York City declared their strike off and yielded to the contractors.

THE stern of the schooner Henry R. Tilton was torn off near Sandy Hook, N. J., by a shell from a ten-inch gun that was fired from the Government proving grounds. The projectile weighed 575 pounds, and was fired with a full service charge of 250 pounds of powder.

YALE COLLEGE has declined Oxford's challenge for a boat-race in England.

ELLEN JANE and Fannie Emerson and Ellen Lowrey, employes of the Dunlarton Flax Spinning Company, were drowned on the Battenkill at Greenwich, N. Y., a few afternoons since.

INHABITANTS of Woodbridge, N. J., and surrounding country armed and began a systematic lookout for the incendiaries who within two hours destroyed four barns and thirty horses, the value of which was $26,000.

CYRUS W. FIELD, the New York financier, after he had been ill for some time was declared hopelessly insane.

PRESIDENT HARRISON left Loon Lake, N. Y., on his way to Saratoga.

CHARLES PARSONS, aged seventeen; Willie Day, twelve, and Fred Pierce, twelve, got beyond their depth while bathing at New Portland, Me., and were drowned before assistance could be rendered.

THE President made an address before the National Educational Association at Saratoga, N. Y.

South and West.

THE corn crop in Northern Texas, Indian Territory and Nebraska will be the largest known for fifteen years. The cotton crop is also promising.

A 300-foot wall running along the Newport News Railroad yard in Memphis, Tenn., fell and killed three men named Hunter, Hogan and Bell.

THOMAS MCCULLOUGH and G. W. Atwell, of Clarksville, Penn., two young men who were making an excursion trip through the East, were drowned a few days ago near Hart's Island, N. Y., in the midst of the Thousand Islands.

JEPTHA D. NEW, a member of the Indiana Appellate Court, and a candidate for re-election, committed suicide at his home at Vernon, Ind.

COUNTY TREASURER FULLER at Paris, Ky., is short $8000 to $10,000 in his accounts. The money was loaned to friends.

TWO lepers have been discovered upon the Martin ranch, twelve miles above Boise City, Idaho.

JAMES O'DAY, brother of Hank O'Day, the ball player, who was wounded with other Pinkerton men at Homestead, Penn., died, a few days since, at Chesterton, Ind. Michael Slater, one of Pinkerton's men, who was in the battle of Homestead, went crazy in Chicago, and, entering a house, shot at everybody in sight.

THE flood in the Bigbee and Warrior Rivers, of Alabama, following so closely on the floods of May, caused great destruction and suffering. The citizens called on Governor Jones for aid and asked him to invoke help from Congress. Advancing merchants were badly hurt by this double loss of crops, it being now too late for any replanting.

AT Paducah, Ky., seventy-five armed colored men had a conflict with the Sheriff's posse, and one of the latter was fatally wounded.

Washington.

IN consequence of suggestions by Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, the United States Treasury Department has taken steps for the thorough disinfection of the baggage of immigrants arriving at New York from the cholera districts of Europe.

TSUNEJIRO MIYAOKI has been presented to the State Department as the new Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington.

NEARLY 9000 money order offices have been established lately.

AT the request of Brazil and the Argentine Republic President Harrison has consented to act as the arbitrator to determine the question of the true boundary of what is known as the Argentine State of Misiones.

FROM the records of the Postoffice Department it appears that there were 67,105 postoffices in the United States on June 30, 1892, which is an increase of 2776 over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. During the past year 1228 postoffices were discontinued for various causes. There were 224 resignations from the service and thirty-three removals.

J. D. WASHBURN, Minister from the United States to Switzerland, has resigned.

THE Commissioner of Patents has decided that Joseph W. Swan and not Thomas A. Edison is the original inventor of an electric light carbon.

A CENSUS BULLETIN issued from Washington shows that the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America has 6717 organizations, 6063 church buildings, valued at $7,445,209, and 788,224 communicants.

THE amount of gold coin and bullion in the United States Treasury is $111,071,257, a decrease of $3,250,000 since July 1.

CAPTAIN HEATH has reported to the War Department that the sinking of the Tilton off Sandy Hook, N. J., by a shot from a ten-inch rifle was beyond prevention.

SECRETARY FOSTER has ordered the collection of $500 fine from the American steamer Oteri for violating the neutrality laws by aiding the insurgents in Honduras. This is the steamer lately reported pressed into the Honduras service.

Foreign.

THE cholera epidemic is spreading throughout Europe. The disease has made its appearance in the military camp, near St. Petersburg, Russia, and new cases are reported near Paris.

ISAAC COOKE and Louis Colton, cotton brokers of Liverpool, England, have failed with liabilities of $5,750,000.

A HONDURAS special despatch announces the complete triumph of the revolution and the capture of President Leiba.

A PHENOMENAL number of wolves are attacking cattle and even men in the Province of Kostroma, Russia. The animals evince a savagery and boldness that have never been witnessed before in that region, and many of the country people are terror stricken. A grand wolf hunt is proposed to get rid of the animals.

A DISASTROUS fire at Christiansand, Norway, laid in ruins half the best part of the town, including 356 of the principal houses and numerous public buildings. The loss will reach the sum of $3,500,000.

A FURTHER eruption of Mount Etna occurred a few days since. The Mayor of Nicolosi declared that a terrible volcanic outbreak was impending. The inhabitants of Catania, Italy, and the surrounding country were in a state of consternation.

THE elections in Mexico resulted in the re-election of President Diaz, unopposed.

FOUR deaths attributed to cholera are reported from Aubervilliers, five miles north of Paris, France.

A BOAT containing a number of members of the Isenheim Musical Society, who were making an excursion on the river at Strasburg, Germany, capsized, and eleven men were drowned.

THE execution of Ravachol, the French Anarchist and murderer, took place soon after daylight at Paris. The condemned man conducted himself in a most outrageous manner, struggling with his guards and uttering blasphemous cries on the way to the guillotine.

A CABLEGRAM from London states that William Waldorf Astor is not dead. The report that he had expired was cabled to his New York agent by some malicious person for the purpose, it is thought, of annoying the family.

CHICAGO'S big water tunnel is complete. It is eight feet in diameter, thirty feet below the surface of the lake and begins to take water four miles out. It cost over a million dollars, and will supply one hundred and thirty million gallons per day to the city, thus bringing Chicago's daily water supply up to three hundred million gallons.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT:
CHARLES C. POOL,
Of Pasquotank.

THE SOUTH SHOULD FAVOR PROTECTION.

The marvelous industrial events in our Southland is gradually opening the eyes of the thoughtful business men to the advantages of Protection. They see that the South has ceased to be merely a population of farmers and consumers, but that it has become the seat of diverse industries and in some lines of manufacturing, notably in the production of raw materials, no other section of the country can compare in importance with it. The development is wonderful. During the second quarter of 1892 a total of 178 new industries were established, with 213 others in process of formation.

The following totals show what the individual South in the decade closing with 1880: The actual wealth of the South increased 62 per cent., and the indebtedness decreased over 21 per cent. the State revenue doubled themselves and the banking capital increased 90 per cent.

Then why should not our Southern people be Protectionist? It is a region blessed with resources that especially need a tariff to stimulate the output, and reward those engaged in the various industries.

SMALL FARMS.

If you have a small farm and your neighbor has a big one, don't get discouraged and run in debt for more land. Put more work and more fertilizer on what you have and make it produce as much income with less expense than your neighbor's does. This is the test of good farming—to make little land yield much—and to do it at a profit. It is easy to lose money fast on a big farm, and lots of men are doing it who might easily turn their account the other way if they would be content with less land. The axiom "a little farm well tilled" is full of meaning, and it is a wise man who studies it and applies it to his own case. Upon the well tilled small farm we find invariably the best conditions of agricultural life.

IN A HOLE.

The Democratic platform asserts that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect Tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only." This is in effect to declare the first Tariff law, signed by George Washington, and every Tariff law which has since passed—absolutely every one of them unconstitutional. Not only that, but it denounces the Democratic Morrison bill, the Democratic Mills bill and even the pending Democratic free wool bill, as unconstitutional. For every one of them recognizes, in some of the Protective principle, which, according to the revised Democratic creed, places them all in conflict with the Constitution. What a hole the crowd at Chicago has got the party in!

WHO WILL VOTE FOR HIM.

Gen. Sickles says the soldier vote of New York will under no circumstances be cast for Cleveland, and Gen. Sickles is a vigorous Democrat.

Labor Commissioner Peck, another prominent Democrat, says Cleveland cannot get the labor vote, and said that this will give New England, New York and New Jersey to Harrison.

The question seems to be, where will Cleveland get votes? Let the Mugwumps answer.

It has come to pass that the tariff tinker has taken a back seat and that the free silver juggler is running the show in Congress. The free silver juggler tries to make people believe that he can toss seventy cents' worth of bullion into the air and have it come down a real dollar.

Organized labor has many rights but not that of holding possession of property which does not belong to it. What workman in Homestead would allow a corporation to seize and occupy the house for which he had paid with his own money?

In 1890 the new tariff was about four months old, and it was the infant that the Democratic party assaulted. It was then too young to speak for itself. It is now old enough to do its own talking.

The Democratic organs that insist that the Tariff causes strikes are of the same mental structure as those who believe that corn planted in the "dark of the moon" will all run to stalk.

INTENSIVE FARMING

This problem is one that has for years been before the public and had the attention of farmers. In working out this problem the result sought is success.

Different modes of solution are attempted by different individuals and in very many cases no solution is reached, and it sometimes appears as though the errors could never be eliminated. One very important method of solving this problem is to employ less acres and secure more on an acre, or, in other words, practice what is called intense farming, that is, devote more energy upon a less surface.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

At the close of the last fiscal year 10,000 money order postoffices were in existence. Now, by the recent order reducing the required revenue of such offices from $250 to $200, their number has increased to 15,000 and will reach 20,000 before the end of the year. This extension of the system will be of immense advantage to the small towns, and so to the country at large. If the Republican party continues in power we may soon look for the establishment of a one cent rate of letter postage.

THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE.

It is probable that during the present week work will be partially resumed at Homestead. Already signs are not wanting that the locked-out workmen themselves recognize the impossibility of preventing this, except by using methods that would alienate from them the sympathy of all fair-minded men. It is to be hoped that there will be no more violence, and that the differences between the company and the men will be adjusted in a way satisfactory to both parties.

A POLITICAL TRIMMER.

Speaker Crisp is finding that the way of the trimmer in politics is hard. His renomination for Congress is opposed in his district by the Cleveland men because he went back on the stuffed prophet and went over to the reactionaries; by the Alliance Democrats because he was not sufficiently spry in forwarding free silver legislation, and in addition to this there are a number of gentlemen in that part of Georgia who think they would make pretty good Congressmen themselves.

Having taken the wrong side of the Homestead affair at the outset, the Democratic papers of the country are now trying to slip back on the right line without apology or penance. Their utterances have been useful in establishing the anarchistic tendencies of the Democratic party.

"We remember '84, when we put him there before," remarks a Buffalo hero in a Cleveland campaign song. You also—and more vividly—must remember '85, when he got there all too late. After November you can sing, we remember '92, when he met his Waterloo. Let the campaign proceed.

It was Henry Watterson who said, "To me it seems that if you go there (New York State) for a nominee, we shall walk through a slaughter house into an open grave." Mr. Cleveland, of New York State, was nominated, and the inference is that Mr. Hill is chief butcher in Tammany's slaughter house.

Gen. Bidwell once grew grapes and manufactured California wines and brandies. After he became rich he retired from business, and got the Prohibition nomination for President.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 15th, 1892.

The chasm in the democratic ranks caused by the nomination of Cleveland has perceptibly widened since the free coinage bill was finally defeated by the House, and, while the free coinage democrats are not doing much talking for publication, they are freely predicting privately defeat for Cleveland and the loss of the House for the democratic party, by reason of the defection of the silver men in that party.

Ex-Speaker Reed led the assault in the House which definitely settled the fate of the free coinage bill by a vote of 154 to 136. There was a larger attendance than had before been on the floor of the House for four or five months. It was not until the day before the fight that the republican members, who saw their power to dictate the action of the House, fully decided to kill the bill. For a time it was thought that they would let the democratic factions fight it out among themselves, but after a free exchange of opinions it was decided that the best thing for the entire country was that they should take the leading part in crushing the bill instead of allowing the democrats to pass it, and having the President kill it with a veto, as he would have done.

The republican Senate, true to the record of the party, has shown that it believes in upholding Christianity and moral reform by adopting Senator Quay's amendment to the clause of the Sunday civil bill providing for the coinage of $5,000,000 in souvenir half dollars, for the World's Fair, prohibiting the opening of the exposition on Sundays, and of Senator Peffer's amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the exposition grounds. "Now, let the democratic House defeat these amendments if it dares", said Senator Quay.

The difference between democratic and republican methods has been sharply defined by the Pennsylvania labor troubles. Last May the House, after some very hard kicking in its favor by the Alliance members, authorized the Judiciary committee to investigate the Pinkerton detective system and its methods, and appropriated the money to pay the expenses of the investigation. The resolution was quietly laid away by Mr. Oates, who had been designated as chairman of the sub-committee which was to make the investigation, presumably with the intention of waiting until Congress had adjourned and then making a leisurely pleasure tour at the expense of the people while engaged in the investigation. Had that investigation been promptly made when it was first authorized it is probable that no armed force would have been sent to Homestead by the Pinkerton's, and the lives lost there would have been saved. Early this week Mr. Oates took his partisan sub committee to Homestead in search of democratic campaign material, and not of the cause of the trouble there. The Senate will also investigate, but; mark the difference it will do it through a select non partisan committee of seven, three republicans, three democrats, and Senator Peffer, which will endeavor to get to the bottom of the trouble without fear or favor. Which method is the right one?

American Homes

The home is the pillar of our national life.

It represents the thrift and the energy of our people; it is the product of their wages and savings. The home is the schoolhouse of our youth and the comfort of our age. To have a little house that one can call one's own makes a man happier, manlier, more independent.

No country can be accounted prosperous the majority of whose people do not own their own homes. Here, then, we have a good test of the relative benefits of Protection and Free Trade. Which system makes it easier for a workingman to have a home of his own?

Among the iron workers of Free Trade England, and they are perhaps the most prosperous of all the country's workingmen, 1 man out of every 25 occupies his own home.

In Philadelphia, the largest city of the greatest ironproducing State in the Union, there is one home to every five inhabitants.

The latest British Parliamentary report on the "Housing of the Working Classes" says: "Even in the country districts (where surely one would expect to find more homes) human beings are to be found herded together in a condition considerably worse than that in which the 'beasts that perish' are usually kept by their owners."

The United States Census of 1880 reports that the number of dwellings in the United States in that year was 8,955,812. The population was a little over 50,000,000; so that there was about one dwelling to every six inhabitants. One out of every six inhabitantr occupied his own home.

It is to Protection that we owe the larger number of American homes. For the Tariff maintains the American rate of wages; from our higher wages come the greater savings of our people, and from the savings of the family comes the home.

So we see that without protection many of our homes would disappear, and with them also would disappear the freer, broader, manlier spirit of our people.

Protection is the safeguard of the American home.

Harrison's Boyhood.

From Address of Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Depew drew a picture of the boyhood of Benjamin Harrison, of his splendor education, his indomitable courage, his simplicity of character and his poverty.

"Having found at 19 the woman whom he loved she put her hand in his with the sublime confidence of the true American girl in the man who wins her heart, and said to him: 'Take me; we will fight it out together, for life.' Together they went to Indianapolis, where both were friendless and where Harrison began his professional career without a dollar, cutting wood for his own fireside in the morning before his day's work began. He worked his way upward by sheer industry and ability, creating a fine practice which he laid aside in the country's peril to go on the field. There, as everywhere, he distinguished himself, winning even the praise of the immortal Sherman. Thirty years after he first entered Indianapolis found him her foremost citizen, still in private life, but the acknowledged leader in ability of a bar, noted for its able and learned men. The Republican party called him first to the United States Senate and then to the Presidency.

"In that supreme office he has added to the prestige of our party and our common citizenship. He has made the flag of the United States more glorious at home and more respected abroad.

With a record like Simmons Liver Regulator all should use it for the liver, kidneys and bowels.

North Carolina Tea.

Raleigh Chronicle.

A quantity of tea grown and cured by Mrs. Smith near Fayetville, has been received by Dr. H. B. Battle. About 1857 her husband set out a number of tea plants. Since the war these have not had much attention and stand in the midst of a thicket of pines and mock orange. Considerable tea is gathered each year. It is of fine quality, and is worth $1 a pound. For the World's Fair Mrs. Smith will prepare ten pounds. She cures it on an ordinary stove. The experiment farm is now raising 1,000 tea plants which will be set out here and at the farm of Mr. Andrew Broadfoot near Fayetteville. From a farm at Sommerville, S. C., of ten acres, Dr. Shepherd will get $3,000 worth of tea.

Superintendant Miller, of the Eastern Hospital for the Colored Insane, at Goldsboro, reports that there are 259 inmates. Many improvements have been made recently. There are many applications for admission. Insanity among the negroes is constantly increasing.

Some Of Harrison's Sayings.

When hopes go out of the heart and life becomes so hard that it is no longer sweet, men are not safe neighbors and they are not good citizens.

If I were to select a watchword that I would have every young man write above his door and on his heart it would be that good word, "Fidelity."

I pity the man who wants a coat so cheap that the man or woman who produces the cloth or shapes it into a garment shall starve in the process.

If no ill happens to you that I do not wish and all the good comes to you that I do wish in your behalf your lives will be full of pleasantness and peace.

I believe that our legislation should be as broad as our territory, should not be for classes, but should be always in the interest of all our people.

The captain who gives to the sea his cargo of goods that he may give safety and deliverence to his imperilled fellow men has fame; he who lands the cargo has only wages.

I hope that narrow sentiment that regards the authority of the United States or its officers as alien or strange has once and forever been extinguished in this land of ours.

It is quite worth while, I think, for those who are charged with great public affairs now and then to turn aside from the routine of official duties and look into the faces of the people.

Let us divide upon tariff and finance, but let there never be a division among the American people upon this question, that nowhere shall the law be overturned in the interest of anybody.

It is well enough to have trees on the land and mines in the earth; but trees will be cut down and mines dug out, and the only thing that lasts is good soil in the hands of good husbandmen.

We send to the South the assurance that we send the stream of their prosperity shall flow bank full. We would lay upon their people no burden that we would not willingly bear ourselves.

Do not waste your time on doctors when your liver is diseased. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

The Wheat and Agriculture.

Iowa State Register.

Samuel Peebles, an Iowa farmer, has summoned up his faith in protection in the following pointed language:

"A tariff for the revenue only, if it means anything, implies the following effect:

"A general reduction of the existing duties on imports.

"To be followed by a larger importation of foreign-made fabrics.

"To be followed by a falling off in the demand for those made at home.

"To be followed by the closing of American workshops.

"To be followed by a relatively greater number of men engaged in agriculture.

"To be followed by an increase in the supply of farm products, with no corresponding increase in the demand.

"To be followed by a reduction of the farmer's profits.

"I, for one, do not like it."

This is an admirable statement of the political faith of Mr. Peebles. For pointedness, brevity, and clearness it has not been excelled. The price of cotton was never so low as it is now. Why? Because the amount of cotton produced last year exceeded the amount consumed by 2,000,000 bales. This is not for the United States, but for the whole world. The conclusion is that the farmers of the South must raise less cotton. Free trade would drive hundreds and thousands who now find employment in factories to farming. The number of consumers would be decreased, and the producers increased. The change would be a double loss to the farmers of the country. It is only by diversified employment that this country can ever prosper. That is one reason why free trade fails to satisfy the conditions of the country.

Now This Time.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs, Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's Drugstore. Large size 50c. and $1.

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SEASON OF 1892.

The Steamer "Clarence," new and elegantly equipped, will make regular trips until about the 15th of September. An entire change has been made in the management of the Hotel. The services of an EXPERIENCED CATERER, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL COOK AND WELL TRAINED WAITERS have been secured. A lady of refinement and experience has accepted the position of Matron. Trains will make frequent trips from the Hotel to the Ocean. There will be accommodations for horses of guests of the Hotel.

THE BAR will be carefully stocked with pure wines and liquors, and will be under the management of a scientific and expert attendant. Every effort will be made to add to the pleasure and promote the happiness of the guests.

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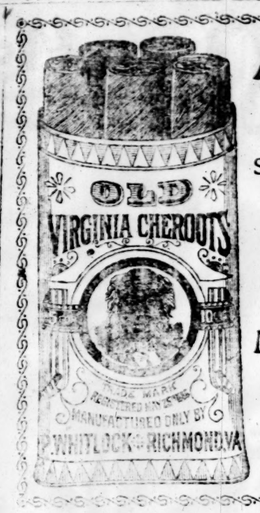
Are broken down from overwork or bad blood cured Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.



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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

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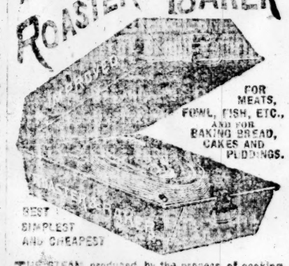
MARYLAND ROASTER AND BAKER



THE STEAM produced by the process of cooking can of course be absorbed by the article in the roaster, and acts as a basting. There is no evaporation, no drying up or burning, hence no shrinkage or loss of weight, and all the flavor and nutritious qualities of the food are retained. Tough meats are made tender and any article roasted or baked will be sweeter, healthier and more digestible. Put the food in the roaster, place the roaster in a well heated oven; the roaster will do the cooking. It requires no attention. Can only be bought from dealers, the trade supplied by

MATTHAI, INGRAM & CO.,
120 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
64 READE ST., NEW YORK.

NO CURE NO PAY

ON RECEIPT OF 50 CENTS
WE WILL MAIL A BOX OF
TETTERINE!
THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE FOR
Tetter, Ground Itch, Itching Piles, Ring Worm and all Itching Skin Diseases.

If you have TETTER, it matters not how long it has existed, TETTERINE will as certainly cure you as you use it.

Harmless, Painless and Fragrant.

MONEY Refunded if you are dissatisfied with the results—References—Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, Chatham Bank, and National Bank of Savannah.

J. T. SHUPTRINE & BRO.
SAVANNAH, GA.

DR. THACHER'S
Liver and Blood
SYRUP
A POWERFUL TONIC
PURE LIVER REGULATOR
PERFECT BLOOD PURIFIER

Mr. Bert Marchbanks, Druggist, Sparta, Tenn., informs us that a case of scrofulous sore eyes was cured by taking three large bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup.

Price, 50c and $1.
Treatise on Liver and Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
Dr. H. S. Thacher Medicine Co.,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

TOWERS FISH BRAND
Oil Clothing

is warranted the Best in the World!
Is more WATERPROOF,
Is STRONGER, and
will WEAR LONGER

than any other good clothing made. Ask for the Fish Brand. Sold everywhere. A. J. TOWER & CO., BOSTON, MASS.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA.
L. ZIRCKEL & BRO., Agents for Baltimore and Vicinity.

$21. $23.

SPECIAL RUN No. 19.
GREATEST VALUE ON EARTH.
Tyler's Famous Adjustable Desk with combination Book complete and special drawers.
No. 4004, 3 ft. 6 in. long, net $16.00
No. 4003, 4 ft. 6 in. " 21.00
No. 4010, 5 ft. long, " 25.00
Also one car 180 pairs Cushioned Office Chairs, 1892. Great cut of about 40 per cent. from former list. BOOKS FREE, postage extra. Shipped from St. Louis, Mo., or Indianapolis, Ind.
BANK COUNTERS A SPECIALTY.
We refer to every Bank in This State.
TYLER DESK CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SAVE 50%

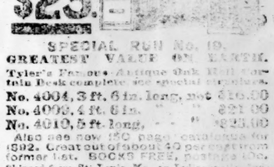
BY COOKING
YOUR FEED!

Be progressive, inform yourself, investigate what we claim. If it is new you want to avail yourself of it. Hundreds of farmers and stock feeders testify to its great merits.

SAVE EXPENSE OF GRINDING
MAKES TWICE THE FAT,
FEEDS DOUBLE THE STOCK,
SAVES Two Dollars every time the contents are cooked and fed out.

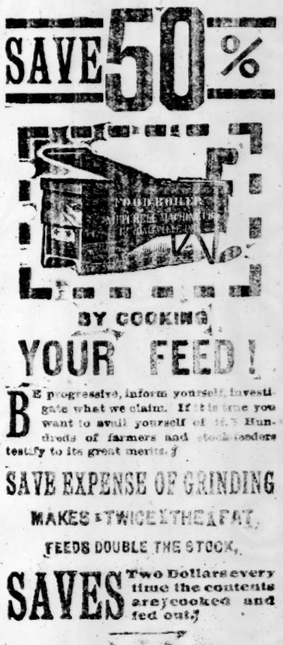
CIRCULARS, FULL INFORMATION AND POINTS TO STOCK-FEEDERS FREE.

Mitchell Machine Co., KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA.



Cor. Richmond, Va.

BOSTON CHEST WEIGHT
FOR YOUR HOME.



Price Complete $4.00 and Upward.

5 Different Styles, all Excellent.

The manufacturers, to get provided and durable CHEST WEIGHT on the market for Homes or Gymnasiums. Finished in Bicycle Enamel, Nickel Pulleys, Steel Rods, Rubber Bumpers, Adjustable Weights, Braided Cord, etc. Neatly packed. Complete with book of instruction. Send for Price List to the Sole Publishers Gymnasium Co., Akron, Ohio.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Price List.

The Schumacher Gymnasium Co., AKRON, OHIO.

ACYCLE OF BEL

MEN AND THE TITANIA
(The Queen of Fairies)
FOR LADIES.
STRICTLY HIGHEST GRADE

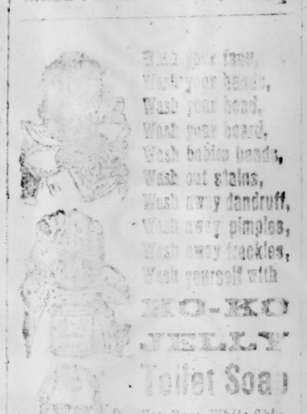
DIAMOND FRAME

CUSHION and PNEUMATIC TIRES

WARRANTY WITH EVERY WHEEL

SEND YOUR ADDRESS FOR CATALOGUE

ARIEL CYCLE MFG. CO., GOSHEN, IND.

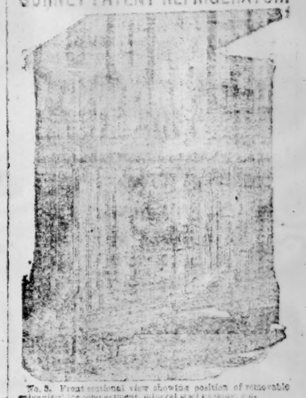


Wash your face,
Wash your hands,
Wash your beard,
Wash your head,
Wash bodies bands,
Wash out stains,
Wash away dandruff,
Wash away pimples,
Wash away freckles,
Wash yourself with
KO-KO
VELVET
Toilet Soap
For Pure White Salt.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
E. E. BALDWIN & CO.,
14 PARK PLACE,
DETROIT, MICH.

AGENTS WANTED, SALARY OR COMMISSION. SAMPLES MAILED FREE.

The Greatest Refrigerator Improvement of the Age.
THE
GURNEY PATENT REFRIGERATOR.



To S. Front sectional view showing position of removable galvanized ice compartment, natural circulation, etc.

THE ONLY CHEMICALLY DRY REFRIGERATOR.

The greatest economy of ice. The lowest temperature. If your dealer does not sell the "Gurney" send for

GURNEY REFRIGERATOR CO., Fond du Lac, Wis.

ROYAL SEWING MACHINE

WARRANTED 5 YEARS

For Family Use, Light Running, Noiseless, Durable, Rapid, Easy Working, Handsome, Simple, Perfect in Construction, Self-Threading Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle, Self-Regulating Tension, Self-Adjusting Bobbin Winder, Automatic Bobbin Winder, Improved Stitch Regulator, Improved Adjustments, Improved Tension, Improved Stitch, Improved Finish, Improved Shuttle, Improved Feed, Improved Appearance, Improved Durability, Improved Ease of Management, Improved Speed, Improved Quietness, Improved Simplicity, Improved Ease of Threading, Improved Ease of Winding Bobbin, Improved Ease of Regulating Tension, Improved Ease of Regulating Stitch, Improved Ease of Regulating Feed, Improved Ease of Regulating Shuttle, Improved Ease of Regulating Needle, Improved Ease of Regulating Bobbin Winder, Improved Ease of Regulating Stitch Regulator, Improved Ease of Regulating Adjustments, Improved Ease of Regulating Finish, Improved Ease of Regulating Appearance, Improved Ease of Regulating Durability, Improved Ease of Regulating Speed, Improved Ease of Regulating Quietness, Improved Ease of Regulating Simplicity, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Threading, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Winding Bobbin, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Tension, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Stitch, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Feed, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Shuttle, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Needle, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Bobbin Winder, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Stitch Regulator, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Adjustments, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Finish, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Appearance, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Durability, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Speed, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Quietness, Improved Ease of Regulating Ease of Regulating Simplicity.

Excelling THE ROYAL for points of excellence; and you will buy no other.

ROYAL S. M. CO., Rockford, Ill.

CACTERINE

NATURE'S CURE FOR CATARRH

EXTRACT MEXICAN CACTUS.

This new treatment for Catarrh and diseases of the respiratory organs is one of the most important discoveries of medical science and positively cures the following diseases:

"THE SOUTHERN FAVORITE"
PURE, WHOLESOME AND POWERFUL
You Want It. Ask Grocer for It.
GULF MFG. CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PURE CREAM TARTAR
MANUFACTURED BY
DR. P. L. MEYER
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

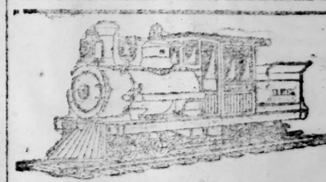
"THE SOUTHERN FAVORITE"
PURE, WHOLESOME AND POWERFUL
You Want It. Ask Grocer for It.
GULF MFG. CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FURST'S ROOFING.
Materials Shipped Ready to Lay.
Complete Outfits,
Corrugated Iron,
Roofing Felts,
Iron Roofing.
Easy Terms, Prices and Specifications of Sheet Metal for Building Complete (No Skilled Labor Required) (TO APPLY WHEN SHIPPED.)
WE WANT AN AGENT
In this town—an energetic workman to take orders and AGENT our materials in this district.
Correspondence solicited; write for prices and terms.
SCOTT & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

GREAT FIRE PROOFING
ASBESTOS
In the Form of Boards, Sheets, Paper, Felt, Cloth, Packing, Cement, Etc., Etc.
SEND FOR PRICES.
Frank E. Fills Mfg. & Supply Co.
76-78 Pearl street, Boston.

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING
SELF-CLOSING
DRAWER
HOLDS
PENCILS
PENS
RULER
ERASER
PENCIL SHARPENER
INK
BOOKS
PAPER
ETC.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR
FRANK E. FILLS MFG. & SUPPLY CO.
76-78 PEARL STREET
BOSTON

THREE Pozzoni's THREE
COMPLEXION
POWDER; SAFE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING.
THREE POZZONI'S THREE



GILBERT
LOGGING ENGINE
FOR ALL DUTIES.
On Logging and Mining Tramways
UNEQUALED
On rough roads, heavy grades and short curves. Built any gauge, for any service, to burn coal or wood and for either wood or iron rails. Runs with slight friction on either engine or rail, saves repairs, gives satisfaction under conditions where others fail.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Tramway Locomotives, Cars, etc.
DUNKIRK ENGINEERING CO., - Dunkirk, N. Y.

ALL IN ONE INVALID CHAIR, COT AND HAMMOCK.
For the Camp, Lawn, Veranda, Parlor, Office and Library. ALWAYS IN PLACE.

It is a chair, automatically at will of occupant, to any position; a slight effort or touch will keep it swinging.
The head, back, limbs and feet are all supported, giving perfect comfort, and rest. Ask your furniture dealer to show you a sample.
It is easily folded and occupies very small space.
TO INTRODUCE THIS CHAIR, we will sell one direct to you for $8.00.
KENNEDY, BENNETT & CO.
MANSFIELD, O.

How's Your Liver?

I the Universal salutation, knowing and good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues, a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Various forms of disease have been traced to a disordered Liver, but more

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, July 20, 1892.

Too much rain.

Farmers are feeling despondent.

Corn at Norfolk 61 cents; at Elizabeth City 56.

Politics is warming up. It looks like a triangular fight.

This week's issue of the CAROLINIAN contains six pages with the supplement.

Abuse isn't argument. The CAROLINIAN never indulges in it. Every man has a right to his opinion.

While "M. C. C." may not be right on "grammar," he has pretty well demonstrated that "Professor Upend-Go-Fetch-It" isn't perfect in "orthology."

Rev. Thomas Dixon jr. the noted New York Baptist minister, preached an eloquent sermon at Nag's Head last Sunday. He will preach there again on Sunday next.

There was a grand Sunday School picnic at Shiloh on the 13th inst. Excellent addresses were delivered by R. F. Aydlett esq., and G. W. [illegible] esq., of Elizabeth City.

Dr. J. M. White will leave next Thursday to attend the annual meeting of the National Dental Association at Niagara Falls, and will be absent one week.

One day last week some fifteen or more neighbors of Mr. Thomas J. Linden, whose horses and mules were burned in the fire noticed in the CAROLINIAN, sent teams to [illegible] his [illegible].

The excessive rains of the past few weeks have seriously damaged the corn crop in this locality. Farmers in the rich corn-producing section of Tidewater report the prospect now is that their crop will be almost a total failure.

The Pasquotank Alliance held a meeting at Hereah, in Providence township, on Thursday. There was a large attendance. An address was delivered by Paul Spence. A good dinner specially prepared, was one of the pleasant features of the occasion.

The inquiries in relation to the Hotel at Nag's Head are answered in Manager Gatling's announcement in this issue of the CAROLINIAN. By the way, the fishing, is reported very fine, and exciting, too. A party from Edenton last week caught 1700 with hook and line. For driving, bathing and refreshing breezes, Nag's Head is not surpassed on our coast.

The drama-tragedy "Nevada, or the Lost Mine," rendered at the Opera House on Thursday night and repeated on Friday night, was a delightful affair, and, despite the unfavorable weather, proved a gratifying success. The young lady and gentlemen performers did themselves credit and the public hopes to see them on the boards again and often. Some of them show rare talent in stage acting.

In reply to several inquirers, the CAROLINIAN will say that it believes the true policy for the Republican Party in this State this year is to make a fight only on *National issues*—for Congress and President. There should be an State ticket put in the field, but let the contest on State matters be fought by the Peoples' party and the Bourbon Democracy. And so far as the CAROLINIAN has been able to ascertain, this is the consensus of opinion among the leading Republicans of this District.

On Friday morning last, at her home in Penrose, Ills., our venerated mother calmly and peacefully passed away to join the unreturning caravan "to where, beyond this world, there is eternal rest." She had reached a ripe old age—over a score beyond the Scriptural "three score years and ten." We were planning, as was our regular custom, to pay her another visit. To know that we shall never see her again causes feelings of sadness and sorrow we cannot repress. She was one the good women of this world—truly a "Mother in Israel."

Col. Harry Skinner, the "silver tongued orator" of Greenville, was in the city on Monday and gave us a call. He came up from Nags Head and was on his way to Moyock where he delivered an address yesterday to a large meeting of the Farmers' Alliance. He says the published statement that he had issued posters for a public speech to "explain his position" politically was a pure fabrication. He does not appear to favor Grover Cleveland, and he thinks that the action of Congress on the silver bill ought to satisfy all honest advocates of free coinage that no relief in that particular can be expected from either of the old parties The Colonel will be heard from when the campaign fully opens.

He who really deserves friends always finds them.

When some men discharge an obligation you can hear the report for miles around.

—Ice Cream Freezers, all sizes at Robinson Co's

The great secret of life, of enjoyment, of happiness, aye, and of success in life, is good nature.

—No. 1 Timothy and Clover Hay at Robinson & Co.

A man may run in debt, but he seldom comes out at anything faster than a walk.

A fellow is never to late to learn, especially if he begins late in life to trade horses.

It is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments, and note all, good and bad.

—If you are in want of any Crockery or Glassware Robinson & Co's is the place to get it.

The farmer who keeps a place for everything and everything in its place saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and to keeping them in order.

—HALF PRICE! Ladies $1 lace serge shoes at 50c, and Ladies' $1.50 and $1.75 Button Fox Serge shoes at 75c. at Fowler & Cos,

"Your husband was a man of many excellent qualities." "Yes," sighed the widow, "he was a good man; everybody says so; *I wasn't much acquainted with him myself*; he belonged to six lodges.

—WANTED. 20,000 ladies to look at the large assortment of white and black summer dress goods at Fowler & Co's New styles, reasonable prices.

The following delegates from this District attended the National Convention of the Peoples' Party at Omaha: Robert White of Perquimans, M. G. Bryan of Pitt, and J. M. Bateman and J. C. Andrews of Martin.

—The New Steamer for Nags Head has arrived, but the new Bathing suits shipped to Fowler & Co., arrived one week before the Steamer, Prices 75c. $1.25 and $2 50 per suit.

—A newly repaired Store now occupied by Y. Old & Son for rent or lease, apply to Robinson & Co.

With mid-summer weather picnic parties come again to the fore. Old-fashioned picnics, however, when each person brought a basket and it was always "some one else" who was to have remembered the various essentials of salt and pepper and butter which is generally forgotten, and when cake was the chief thing provided by every one—those old-time pic nics are departing. A picnic nowadays is given in "good style," those giving them taking as much trouble in having the arrangements properly carried out—almost as they would do for an entertainment given at home.

—Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

It is told in the Talmud how a laughter-loving Greek, on whose face the down was not much more than that on a peach, entered the study of a famous Rabbi, and, seeing the books piled up to the ceiling, said, "Tell me all there is in those rows of books while I stand on one leg." "Up with your foot," the old man answered. "Ready," "Yea, ready." "Well now, listen: 'Whatsoever ye would others to do unto you, do ye even so to them.' Set down your foot now. That is in the last essence I find in all my books." What a lesson for all.

—Californ ia Peaches, Apricots, white and black Cherries, Green Gage & Honey, French Soups, French Peas, Imported Pickles, Roast Turkey, Roast Chicken. Lunch Tongue, Chipped Beef, Potted Meats, &c, at Robinson & Co

LOCAL MENTION

July has continued wet.—Rev. L. L. Williams and wife have returned from their visit to Alexandria, Va.—Col. L. D. Starke, of Norfolk, and Josiah Nicholson, of Belvidere, were in town on Thursday.—It goes without saying that what the occupant of the Owl's Rookery doesn't know he assumes or conjectures.—When fashionable people disagree, Mrs Grundy usually decides.—Salomonsky is selling out at cost, preparatory to occupying new quarters. See advertisement.—Mr. Carroll C. Pool, of Lynchburg, Va., is visiting his parents Judge and Mrs. Pool, on Lawrence street.—A returning fee is one the lawyer retains whether he does any work or not.—The Versifier's penciling this week is:

Of the Summer girl and her winning ways
Just now every poet sings.
She's the theme of a thousand ardent lays,
And she's worth them all, by jings!

—Mr. George P. Gatling, Manager of the Nag's Head Hotel, was in the City on Friday, and gave the CAROLINIAN a call.—Girls who want their engagements kept secret are the ones liable to break it at any time.—Ripe tomatoes come in slowly. The wet weather has kept them back.—A man is known by the company he keeps away from.—Watermelons are plentiful in our market now.—The evil in a man's nature expands the more he contracts bad habits.—Mr. and Mrs R. O. Prayer, with their children, are off on a several weeks visit to their old home at Cleveland, O. The CAROLINIAN wishes them a pleasant time and a safe return.—The local political rhymer is humming:

In this campaign look out for fun,
For the Democrats 'll be on the run.
The Peoples' party makes them mad;
Indeed, they're feeling mighty bad.

—Lieut. Failing was up from Nag's Head the other day and dropped in to report to the CAROLINIAN that the guests at the Hotel were having a royal good time.—Mrs Ed. F. Sawyer is visiting friends in Berkley.—Because of delay in receiving their new uniforms, the Pasquotank Rifles will not go to the Encampment at Wrightsville this year.—The man who is lonesome when alone has not attended properly to the storage of his mind.—The Job Printing department of the CAROLINIAN Office is now under the mechanical charge of Mr. L. E. Chapman, a practical printer of long experience. All work will be executed promptly, neatly, and cheaply.—Mr. C. E. Brockett has removed his Bottling Works to Newberne.—The man or woman who turns his or her head during the prayer to see who is coming late is more interested in this world than the next.—The local tributes of respect paid to our late Foreman, Lane Simons, were gratifying to us and comforting to his family and friends. So, too, were the kindly notices of the press appreciated.—Some of the streets are in bad condition. Superintendent Barnes is doing the best he can, but the unfavorable weather greatly impedes his work.—

"There's poison in the ice cream now," said he.
"Oh, then, let us die together," said she.

—When a man's word is not as good as his bond, keep a watch on his bond.—Several new advertisements appear in this week's CAROLINIAN.—Register Culpepper is busy making out the tax list.—Pears are in market.—Several more new buildings are to be erected.—The "Wynona," of Revenue Marine service, was in harbor this week.—The [illegible] Electric Light Works have been tested and work satisfactorily. [illegible] as the balance of the wire arrives it is put up the lights will be put on.—Miss Kate Engle at Riverside, and Miss Eva Pailin on upper Main street, are both quite ill.—Many persons absolve themselves from Church-going in hot weather.—

There's one thing clear, 'tis plain to see,
The local "bosses" don't agree.

Let the "merry dance" go on!—Mrs West, of Cornland, Va., is visiting her mother Mrs Judge Brooks on Road street.—Mrs C. H. Robinson and children are at Nag's Head.—Viola, an 8 months old child of Mr. and Mrs Ed. Swain, died on Sunday night.—The subject of debate at the Y. M. C. A., on Monday night was "Which offers the widest field for oratory, the Pulpit or the Bar?" The pulpit won.—See new advertisement of Robinson & Co.—Rev. E. M. Jordan and family are off for a month in the mountains of Virginia. His pulpit will be occupied next Sunday by Rev. Mr. Wilson of Hampton, Va.—Col. C. Guirkin left yesterday on a business trip to Raleigh.—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, pastor of the Baptist Church, writes that he will be back in time to hold the regular services next Sunday.—"Signs" seem to fail in wet weather as well as dry.—The Register and Announcement of the Elizabeth City Academy will be ready for distribution in a few days. Advertisement next week.

Tributes To Lane Simons.

We deeply mourn the death of Mr. Lane Simons, of E. City, foreman of the CAROLINIAN. We met him last Christmas; and the kindness that he did us then, endeared him to us; besides this, he was a brother printer. His remains were put to rest on Monday last. May his loved ones join him on the happier shore.—*Hertford Dispatch.*

The Graphic regrets to learn of the death of Mr. Lane Simons, of Eeizabeth City. The deceased was for a long time connected with the NORTH CAROLINIAN, and was a young man of much promise. We made his acquaintance last Christmas, at which time he was on a visit to Berkley and were favorably impressed with him.—*Berkley Graphic.*

To enjoy life stimulate digestion and regulate the bowels. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Three Years Results.

The general results of three years of Republican control have, I believe, been highly beneficial to all classes of our people. The home market for farm products has been retained and enlarged by the establishment of great manufacturing industries, while new markets abroad of large and increasing value, long obstinately closed to us, have been opened on favored terms to our meats and breadstuffs by the removal of unjust discriminatiag restrictions and by numerous reciprocal trade agreements under section 3 of the McKinley bill. These acts of administration and legislation can now fortunately be judged by their fruits. In 1890 it was a conflict of predictions; now our adversaries must face trade statistics and prices current.—*From President Harrison's Address Accepting the Nomination.*

Health is wealth. Take Simmons Liver Regulator for all sickness caused by diseased Liver.

...wer.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DRIFTING.
BY LIZZA PRICE.

In careless bliss, alone and sad,
Adown an Ocean dark and deep,
I float adrift the waters vast
And dream of Home and Rest and Sleep.

The sun hangs low and flings a mass
Of red-gold bars athwart the sky,
And all the morning glow that was
To frame the Gates of Bye-and-bye.

And as I pass and dream and dream
Night deepens upon my [illegible]
And memory holds before my view
A picture from the [illegible] page.

I see the waters [illegible]
[illegible] light [illegible]
A fond face [illegible]
A bright and [illegible]

Then I [illegible]
The sky [illegible]
And [illegible]
The sun-bright [illegible]

The [illegible]
And twilight's pall [illegible]
I drift, and [illegible]
And [illegible]

I drift toward a [illegible]
And never can I [illegible]
Across the [illegible]

Delay [illegible]
Sunrise [illegible]
For [illegible]

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Euchelon's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

Chinese Laundry,

[illegible]

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

On and after June 1st, 1891

[illegible] Mail and Express [illegible] Passenger Steamers, [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M. for [illegible] Elizabeth City and Edenton. [illegible] Elizabeth City at 6:00 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M. for [illegible] Elizabeth City and Edenton. [illegible] Norfolk at 6:00 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M. for [illegible] Elizabeth City and Edenton. [illegible] Norfolk at 6:00 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M. for [illegible] Elizabeth City and Edenton. [illegible] Norfolk at 6:00 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M. for [illegible] Elizabeth City and Edenton.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

[illegible] Norfolk and North Carolina
CANAL COMPANY.
[illegible] Superintendent.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS
THRESHING MACHINES
Best Machinery at Lowest Prices
A. B. FARQUHAR,
York, Pa

Hotels.

NEW Albemarle House,
C. W. Grice & Bro. Props
Corner Main and Road Sts,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Firstclass Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights Free Bus

TERMS—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.
J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests. Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE
ELENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first-class accommodations to the travel ing public.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Special Rates offered when Desired. Free Hack to Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

-- P. EWELL, --
Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler

Will keep constantly on hand a fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Any article not in stock will be furnished on short notice at reduced price. I guarantee to sell any article in my line as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in any first-class establishment in the Northern cities. All goods guaranteed as represented upon forfeit of double price paid.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Repairing, and all work guaranteed for twelve months.

SEE SIGN BIG WATCH,
Water St, (next door to Overman's cor)
Elizabeth City, N. C.
13 Years Experience at Bench

AT COST!

AT COST!

R. SALOMONSKY

Will from this date until September 1st, 1892, sell all his supplies stock at and below cost, in order that he may go into his

NEW STORE,

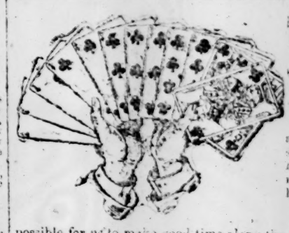
with a FRESH CLEAN STOCK from one end to the other. These goods are all first-class in every particular and among other things embraces the

LARGEST LINE OF CLOTHING

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS &c, in the city. These goods will not be carried to our new quarters and must be sold at low prices will sell them. New BARGAINS EVERY DAY. The sale begins to-day and will continue until the first of September at our old stand on Water Street.

B. SALOMONSKY.

AT COST



There is No Sleight of [illegible]

by means of which we [illegible] be prices and class of goods [illegible] managed by the way the public [illegible] YOUR FRIENDS [illegible] are possible if they work [illegible] simply drawn by four [illegible] horses—instead of one [illegible] matched pair. And as we [illegible] how to drive the team they'll

MAKE IT

possible for us to make good time along the road of trade. The four [illegible] house are

Best Goods, Honest Dealing,
Low Prices, Large [illegible]

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Paint, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cementing Hair, Shingles, &c &c.

ROBINSON & CO.
Water Street. - - - Elizabeth City

ELIZABETH CITY
CRYSTAL ICE COMPA[illegible]
Flora & Brockett, Proprietors
PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS
Wholesale and Retail.

Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.
Nothing equal to it for [illegible]
Or for Fish Oysters, &c.

Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

J. B. FLORA. JAS. O. HOUSE

J. B. FLORA & CO.

{ "EVERYBODY SAYS" }

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, but this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and increasing.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have to provide for. We have been in this business and have done no trifling thing for it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when one how to be served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and at

To Examine Our Stock

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Paints, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Shingles, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. - Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SHOES,

Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination

FOWLER & CO.

WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to [illegible] people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose [illegible] desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They [illegible] be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of [illegible] in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are [illegible] with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL
WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N.

Furniure, Wares and Stationery

I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment [illegible]

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table [illegible] Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, [illegible] ware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK [illegible] Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery [illegible]

If you Want to Save Money Call and See Me

P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND. All Orders filled Promptly. All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

Office on Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

- PATENTS. -

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable, or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,

C. A. Snow & Co.
OPP. SITE PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

BATTLE AMONG MINERS.

Men Shot and a Mill Blown Up in Idaho.

Union Defeat Non-Union Miners and Take Seventy Prisoners.

The terrible struggle between union miners and mine owners in the Coeur d'Alene District of Idaho, which was patched up about two months ago, started again a few days ago and resulted in a savage fight, in which six men were killed and seven wounded. Seventy non-union men were taken prisoners and the Frisco mill was blown up. The trouble came to a head in the town of Gem in a fight between union and non-union men at the Frisco and Gem mines. The fight lasted several hours.

The Frisco mill is a complete wreck. After the mill was blown up the non-union men hung out a flag of truce. Hostilities then ceased, and several men surrendered. The men were placed under guard at the Miners' Union headquarters at Gem. The union men have resolved to drive every non-union man out of the district. Women and children have been removed to places of safety.

The strike in the Coeur d'Alene began about nine months ago. The fight was between the Mine Owners' Association, organized to resist the demands of the Miners' Union. Twelve mines, including all the leading ones, are in the former organization, and money has been freely contributed to carry on the fight. The former rates of wages were $3.50 per day to miners and shovelers, and the strike grew out of the reduction in shovelers' wages to $3 per day. All the miners working underground demanded $3.50. There were no acts of hostility when the strike began, but the Miners' Union did its best to prevent by peaceable means men working at the reduced wages. The United States Circuit Court issued an injunction forbidding any one from interfering with the men employed by the companies.

About two months ago matters were straightened out and work went on as usual, but since the Carnegie troubles began the old question of wages has been revived by the men. The Governor ordered out the militia.

Both the Gem and Frisco mines were guarded by men behind barricades and armed with Winchesters, and as the canon is narrow the men behind the barricades could sweep two railroad tracks and the country road with bullets. The Gem mine barricade is within 300 feet of the centre of the town of Gem.

On the morning of the battle at 5 o'clock, a miner from the Gem started for Burke, and when opposite the Frisco mine he was fired upon. He ran back to the Gem. Several hundred miners in the meantime got around the hills, up the canon above the mine, loaded a Union Pacific car with 750 pounds of giant powder, and sent the car down the track toward the Frisco mine, and directly in front of the mill the explosion occurred, shattering the mill and making it a complete wreck.

The non-union men then showed the white flag and surrendered. They were marched to the Miners' Union hall and guarded. No indignities were offered them after surrender. While the fight was on at the Frisco, the Gem Guards suddenly began firing volley after volley into the town of Gem, riddling the buildings.

About 8 o'clock the truce occurred, and the Sheriff, District Attorney, and Deputy United States Marshals appeared on the scene. The train was stopped by armed guards of the Gem mine. The Sheriff took the mail on his shoulders and passed on to Gem. The guards levelled their rifles at him, but dropped them when they learned his identity. At Gem several hundred men were huddled in the street with rifles and revolvers. At noon the Gem mine force surrendered to the union men. The Frisco and Gem were the only non-union mines in the east end of Coeur d'Alene.

A Spokane special says the union miners in the Poor Man and Tiger mines quit work and captured all the non-union men working in the Union mine, near Burke.

Federal Troops to Quell Rioters.

In response to the call of Governor Willey for United States troops to suppress the riots at Coeur d'Alene mines President Harrison ordered General Schofield to send an adequate force to the scene of conflict. General Schofield ordered out troops from Forts Sherman and Missoula. Company A, of the Idaho National Guard, also left for the mines.

The following is Governor Willey's message sent to President Harrison:

"This morning riot and bloodshed by the miners in the Coeur d'Alene District commenced. The mill was blown up by dynamite and many men were killed and injured. Inspector-General Curtis informs me that four or five hundred armed men constitute the mob. The Legislature is not in session and cannot be promptly convened. The civil authorities of the county and State are wholly inadequate to maintain peace. The immediately available military force of the Idaho National Guard numbers only 190 men, which is in my opinion far too few to successfully cope with the mob, though I will order it at once into the field. In this emergency I deem it necessary to call for the assistance of the Federal troops. I therefore request that a sufficient force be detailed from Fort Sherman or elsewhere to act in concert with the State authorities in maintaining public order."

Troops were ordered to the scene of the Idaho riots by means of the following despatches:

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 12.—8:30 A. M. The Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

The Governor of the State of Idaho has called upon me under section 4 of the Constitution for assistance in suppressing a domestic disturbance which the State authorities are unable to control. You will at once send to the scene of disorder an adequate force of troops from the nearest station under an officer of rank and discretion, with orders to co-operate with the civil authorities in preserving the peace and protecting life and property. I will reach Washington to-night.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

General Schofield, who, in addition to being the Major-General commanding, is acting as Secretary of War, sent the following telegram to the Governor of Idaho:

"In response to your call and by order of the President, orders have been telegraphed to Fort Sherman, Idaho, and Fort Missoula, Mont., to send troops immediately to the scene of disturbance in North Idaho to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace and protecting life and property. Please communicate directly to Commanding Officers of Fort Sherman and Fort Missoula all information necessary for their guidance; also communicate with Brigadier-General Ruger, San Francisco, Cal., who is in command of that department, and who will give all necessary orders for your support."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CUBA'S sugar crop is short.

KENTUCKY'S treasury is empty.

CHOLERA is still spreading in Asia.

ENGLAND has ninety-four universities.

THERE are 46,000 oil wells in this country.

SOUTH CAROLIOA has 5000 acres planted in water melons.

GERMANY will hold a universal exhibition at Berlin in 1900.

ALL suburbs within ten miles are to be incoporated in Berlin.

ANOTHER band of Garza revolutionists is on the Mexican border.

THE Nova Scotia 3½ per cent. loan has been floated in England.

FRANCE has an excess of $17,000,000 in revenue over expenditures.

FRENCH-SPEAKING Canadians are 29.4 per cent. of Canada's population.

IN the United States there are 673,643 Free Masons and 647,471 Odd Fellows.

MACKEREL in great numbers and large size have struck in on the Maine coast.

THE new fourth class at West Point Military Academy will contain 306 members.

PRUNES on the trees in Santa Clara County California, are selling for 1½ cents a pound.

GENERAL PEIXOTO'S term of office as President of Brazil was extended until 1893.

ENGLAND, Spain and Italy are said to have agreed upon a plan for the partition of Morocco.

THE Emperor of Germany has decided not to allow a military band to come to the Chicago Exposition.

NOTWITHSTANDING the rainy season seventy-five per cent. of the lamb crop on the ranges of the Northwest has been saved.

THE disease known as cholerine, which has been prevailing in the suburbs of Paris, France, for some time past, is becoming worse.

THE rice crop for 1892 will be fifty per cent. advance of any previous year. The crop will scarcely fall short of 8,000,000 bushels.

LATER NEWS.

EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, of New London, Conn., died in Hartford a few days ago. He was born in Lyme, Conn., April 9, 1812.

THERESA BLESSING, eighteen, and Louisa Heany, fourteen, both of Providence, were drowned while bathing off Pleasant Bluff, R. I.

GEORGE H. WENSEL, aged twenty-seven, Superintendent of the Newburg (N. Y.) Paper Box Manufactory, discharged all the employes and then committed suicide by shooting.

STRIKING miners at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, blew up a bridge to prevent the entry of the Federal troops.

SIXTEEN lives were lost by the capsizing of the pleasure steamer Frankie Folsom at Peoria, Ill.

Two persons were fatally hurt and a large number of buildings destroyed by a tornado at Springfield, Ohio. At least 100 dwellings are wrecked. The Zion German-Lutheran Church was struck by lightning and almost totally destroyed.

BOB MASTERSON, a desperado, shot and fatally wounded Sheriff Bowles at Spokane, Washington, and was himself shot and killed by the latter.

THE Kansas Prohibitionists nominated a complete State ticket at Topeka, headed by J. O. Pickering for Governor.

THE President has signed the Pension Appropriation bill and the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

THE Senate passed the World's Fair bill by a vote of fifty-one to fourteen. Mr Peffer's proposition that liquor shall not be sold on the Fair grounds, and Mr. Quay's Sunday closing amendment were adopted.

THE returns from the Midlothian district of Edinburghshire, Scotland, show that Gladstone is re elected to the British Parliament by a majority of less than 700 votes. The Liberal leader received 5750, and his Liberal-Union opponent, 5077.

THE Argentine torpedo catcher Rosales foundered in a storm off the coast of Uruguay. The officers were saved. The crew, numbering seventy, at last reports, were missing.

WIDESPREAD rioting in Spain has been caused by the octroi duties.

THE work of searching for the bodies of those who lost their lives in the terrible disaster at St. Gervals-les-Bains, when the Bionassy Glacier broke loose from the side of Mont Blanc and swept down the ravine in which St. Gervais is situated, was continued. Seventy-five persons staying at the hotel, forty servants and forty-five peasants of Le Fayet, were killed.

A BALLOON left Havre, France, with three passengers, all of whom were drowned.

DURING an election row between the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites at Shull, County Cork, Ireland, one man was killed and several were seriously injured.

MRS. HARRISON continues to improve in health at Loon Lake, N. Y. Lieutenant Parker reached there from Washington and said the President would return to the mountains as soon as Congress adjourned.

THE Congress Committee finished its inquiry into the troubles at Homestead, Penn.

MISS ETHEL RAMSEY, of Belle's Creek, W. Va., was attacked and killed by a bear while passing through a strip of woods on her way home.

THREE Italian laborers were fatally injured by an explosion of naphtha in Westport, Conn.

THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED men employed by the Carnegie Company in what are known as the Lawrenceville mills, at 29th and 33d streets, at Pittsburg, Penn., quit work. The day men shut off the natural gas from the furnaces, put everything in good order, and left the mills without any demonstration. No great strike was ever begun so quietly. They struck out of sympathy with their brethren at Homestead.

MARTIAL LAW was put in force in Shoshone County, Idaho. Federal troops arrived at the Coeur d'Alene District, and the riotous miners assumed a more peaceful aspect.

THE State Convention of the People's party at St. Paul, Minn., nominated Ignatius Donnelly for Governor.

THE Governor of Alabama received word from Gainesville, Sumter County, stating that flood sufferers were destitute and without provisions for even twenty hours, and asking him to appeal to Congress for their relief.

CHARLES BLACKMAN, colored, has been hanged in the jail yard in Greensboro, N. C., for wife murder.

RUSSIA has accepted the invitation of the United States to participate in the International Monetary Conference. The matter will now be laid before Congress.

THE nomination of Lieutenant Samuel C. Lemly, to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, has been sent to the Senate.

THE President has signed the Indian Appropriation bill; also the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

THE proprietors having failed to comply with the requirements of the new building regulations, an order was issued revoking the license of the new National Theatre. Washington is now without a licensed playhouse.

GIFTS of money and clothing are urgently needed at St. John's, Newfoundlan', the burned-out people being practically without shelter.

THE Czar of Russia, while aboard his yacht, sent word to the Imperial Chamberlain, M. Lindholm, that he wished to see him. The Chamberlain tripped on the cabin stairs and fell at the feet of the Czar, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death.

LABOR RIOTS IN ALASKA.

Caused by the Discharge of Indians From a Fish Cannery.

A fight between white men and Indians occurred at Chilcot, Alaska, owing to the discharge of several Indians from a cannery. Thirty Indians fired from ambush on the fishing steamer Lillian. Several loads of buckshot penetrated the pilot house with fatal effect. At an Indian dance a drunken white fisherman kicked and assaulted a squaw. Many Indians were intoxicated, and war was declared. Joseph Myers, of Astoria, Oregon, was shot and killed.

The whites sought shelter in the cannery. They opened fire, killing two Indians and wounding several others. No Government warship was in port to send assistance.

LYNCHED IMMEDIATELY.

Redfern Killed Dunn in the Afternoon and a Mob Hanged Him That Night.

Shortly after midnight a mob took J. Redfern, white, from jail at Franklyn, Ky., and hanged him. Redfern had shot and instantly killed P. Dunn, for many years Circuit Court Clerk.

Mr. Dunn had been trying to get Redfern out of one of his houses, and went to the place with a colored man named John Hobby. Without a word Redfern opened fire with a shotgun, and fatally wounded the colored man. Dunn had in the meantime retreated, but Redfern ran after him and fired a charge of squirrel shot through his head.

ACCORDING to the United States Agricultural Department's report, the acreage of winter wheat is about the same as last year, and the condition slightly better. The acreage devoted to oats is about the same as last year, with condition below the average. The acreage devoted to rye is slightly below last year. The condition is estimated at nine. There is a slight increase in the acreage of barley, with condition two per cent. better than last year.

ST. JOHN'S DEVASTATED.

The Centre of New Foundland's Capital Swept by Flames.

All the Principal Buildings in the City Laid in Ashes.

A dispatch from St. John's, New Foundland, says: A southwest gale was blowing over the city during the afternoon when a fire broke out in a building on Long's Hill.

The city of St. John's is built on the side of a steep hill. The harbor runs east and west, and the heart of the city is comprised in the section from the Allan Line wharf in the east to the dry dock at the head of the harbor in the west, a distance of a mile and a half.

The principal business houses are along this stretch. The residences and public buildings extend up and back over the brow of the mountain for nearly a mile. Long's Hill runs southwest from the English Cathedral up the mountain side to Le Marchmont road, upon which the Catholic Cathedral is built. The same street leads to the harbor, and the whole distance is through the heart of the city.

The houses at the top of this hill are of wood, very old and an easy prey to a fire. The water at such an altitude was naturally defective, and notwithstanding the tremendous exertions of the firemen, the flames were carried down towards the city with appalling rapidity.

The high wind, carrying live embers in every direction, ignited a score of conflagrations at once, so that within half an hour from the first outbreak the Fire Department and people were utterly helpless, and the centre of the city was abandoned to its fate.

The first large building to become a prey to the fiery flames was the new Methodist College and boarding hall recently erected at a cost of $40,000, and the educational headquarters of Methodism in the colony.

From here the flames leaped to the magnificent Masonic Temple, erected at a cost of $50,000, and a portion of which was used as the general Protestant Academy. Sweeping down the hill, the flames next licked up the Gower Street Methodist Brick Church, the oldest and largest in the city.

Then, across the street to the superb cathedral of the English Church, 120 feet in length and fifty-six feet broad. This was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, and was conceded to be the finest piece of Gothic architecture on the Continent.

Next the Orange Hall and the Palace of Bishop Jones were consumed. Continuing its swath, the next victim of the fiery wave was the Supreme Court House, on Duckworth street; the Police Headquarters, the magnificent Athenæum Building, containing the Government offices, law offices, Government Savings Bank, a large public hall and reading-room.

Proceeding along Duckworth street, the Union Bank building, the Commercial Bank, the fine brick and stone Presbyterian Church, and the Telegram newspaper office were quickly destroyed.

Then the flames took complete possession of the great business establishments and fish warehouses on Water street, now extending to the wharves, from which the shipping had to haul out into the harbor for safety.

But long before this, and while the fire was rushing with irresistable fury toward the water front, it was also spreading easterly from its original starting point, and before the people were aware of it the majestic pile of freestone, with its twin towers, the Catholic Cathedral, was ablaze.

Two-thirds of the population of St. John's are Catholic and worshiped in this vast structure. It was one of the largest and most magnificent places of worship in the New World, and was built of cut limestone and Irish granite.

There was little hope of saving the convent and the College of St. Bonaventure. At 8 o'clock the operators were driven from the telegraph and cable offices by the flames, which soon claimed those buildings.

At that hour over 500 buildings had been destroyed, including all the principal structures in the city, and the flames were spreading in all directions, being carried with great velocity east and south.

It was feared that the Governor's palace, the Parliament Buildings and Colonial offices would be also swept away.

Later Details.

Further advices from St. John's bring reports of loss of life and say that the victims are six children and one man. Two-thirds of the buildings in the city have been destroyed.

It is believed that 15,000 people must be homeless, as the city is two-thirds burned over. The homeless people are camped in the fields.

Everything is destroyed from Birch's Cove east to the wharves of the Allan line. The flames made a clean sweep, and the work of destruction is appalling. The fire was caused by the careless use of a match in a barn on Long's Hill. At 10 o'clock next morning the fire ceased burning only for lack of fuel.

One vessel was burned in the harbor and several put out to sea. The steamer Bona Vista ran the gauntlet while on fire and was saved. The loss is estimated at $30,000,000.

The principal street of St. John's is more than a mile in length, and every building in it was of stone or brick. After the fire in 1846 the authorities refused to permit wooden buildings to be erected in the street. This street has been practically destroyed.

The Parliament buildings have been destroyed. At the time the last dispatch was sent fully 600 buildings had been burned.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A Fatal Accident on a Lake Geneva (Switzerland) Steamer.

A terrible accident occurred in Switzerland a few days ago at Ouchy, Canton of Vaud, on Lake Geneva. The boiler of the Mont Blanc plying on the lake, which was lying at her pier at Ouchy, exploded. Twenty-six of those on board the steamer were killed outright and thirty were injured. Many of the passengers were blown into the lake, from which they were rescued by small boats which put out from the shore. The steamer was badly damaged.

The victims were chiefly English and French visitors, women and children. A horrifying sight was witnessed in the saloon of the Mont Blanc when the rescuers were able to get in. The steam had poured through the saloon door, blocking the only means of escape. Most of the portholes were closed, and as there was no way of dissipating the dense volumes of steam the unfortunate passengers were roasted alive.

The victims had been hurled pell mell with the boat's furniture, lamps, etc., to the end of the saloon, where they lay in a heap. The bodies of eight dead persons were found huddled with the bodies of twenty-four others yet alive, who were writhing on the floor and shrieking in agony.

Some were literally scalped, the hair and flesh being boiled from their heads, and their faces were scorched and swollen beyond recognition. The hands of some looked like gloves turned inside out. Several who were alive when carried out of the cabin soon died, some before they could be removed from the vessel and others on the way to the hospital.

ATTACKED BY A CRAZY MAN

Judge Clute, of Albany, N. Y., Has a Lively Tussle in His Office.

Edward McDonald, a middle-aged laborer, who is supposed to be insane, entered County Judge Clute's office at Albany, N. Y., and demanded that he sign a $3000 note. The Judge refused and attempted to leave the office. McDonald struck the Judge and tried to draw a revolver when the Judge grappled with him, and for a few minutes there was a lively tussle around the office.

The Judge, still holding on to the infuriated man, managed to touch an electric button and the office boy in an adjoining room responded. The boy grabbed McDonald by the legs and he was backed against the wall, all the while making a vigorous fight. Finally the boy got the revolver out of McDonald's pocket.

The Judge continued to hold him and the boy secured a policeman. McDonald was taken to Police Headquarters and committed to jail. He has been a defendant in a divorce suit and has been hanging around Judge Clute's office for some time. The note which he wished signed was made payable to any one.

CONVICTS ESCAPE.

A Wholesale Delivery at the Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison.

A wholesale escape of nine of the most daring criminals in Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison occurred the other afternoon when all were supposed to be at work in the shops. The men were all long-term convicts, and sentenced to from five to thirty years.

They got into the sewer by sawing out the bars of a manhole in the rear of the prison-yard. They then crept 800 feet through a pipe hardly three feet in diameter, and when they emerged scattered in all directions.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOHN G. WHITTIER is said to be color blind.

HARRISON, Cleveland, Reid and Stevenson are all Presbyterians.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI, the new Premier of Italy, is one of the tallest men in Rome.

JULES VERNE is now writing his seventy-fourth novel. He turns out two books a year.

THE Dominion House of Commons has voted $10,000 for a monument to Sir John Macdonald.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is said to be a great walker, and seldom patronizes the street cars in Washington.

SENATOR GRAY, of Delaware, has invaded the prim precincts of the United States Senate Chamber in a pair of russet shoes.

LIPTON, the London tea and provision merchant, paid the other day in a single check to Her Majesty's customs the sum of nearly $77,000.

THOMAS HART is the nearest living relative of Shakespeare. He is a resident of Australia, and is eighth in descent from Shakespeare's sister, Joan.

GEORGE GOULD didn't go to college, instead, he went into his father's office at the age of sixteen, and at twenty-eight he is now a six-millionaire in his own right.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Oregon, has shaved off a beard which he has worn for nineteen years. It is said his daughter did not recognize him after the metamorphosis.

PRESIDENT TUTTLE, of Wabash College, has retired from service after holding office thirty years. He has been on duty all of that time except two months, a record not easily paralleled.

ALEXANDER HENRY, inventor of the celebrated Martini-Henry rifle, used exclusively in the British army, is a Scotchman by birth, and recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday.

THE LABOR WORLD.

KANSAS needs 20,000 farm hands.

NEARLY 150,000 iron workmen in Pittsburg, Penn., are idle.

IN some of the Western cities hod-carriers are called "masons' tenders."

WORKMEN are being discharged in Germany for singing the "Marseillaise."

MORE than five million Italian women are employed in industrial agricultural pursuits.

DURING May there were about 2000 strikes in this country, involving over 500,000 workmen.

NEW labor unions have been organized in Chicago by retail clerks, hackmen and lady stenographers.

LONDON omnibus men work from eighty to ninety-five hours per week and receive only twelve cents an hour.

ORE diggers in the South work from sunrise to sundown for $1 per day, and the majority are paid in store orders.

THE South Australian Labor Party has purchased a $15,000 copper mine to give work to its unemployed members.

IN Saxony about seventy per cent. of the workingmen earn less than $150 per year because the factories are filled with women and children.

BERLIN has a salesgirls' union, numbering over 800 members. They pay ten cents dues per month and receive medical aid and help in securing positions.

ABOUT 18,000 men are employed in navigating 1114 steamers and 6339 barges on the Mississippi and tributaries, and they earn an average of $350 per annum.

ITALIAN workmen testify their respect for Christopher Columbus by donating several days' work on his monument at Eighth avenue and Sixty-ninth street, New York City.

OUR COLORED POPULATION.

Not Increasing so Rapidly as Has Been Supposed.

The Census Office has just issued from Washington a bulletin on the subject of the colored population of the United States in 1890.

The bulletin shows that the total colored population is 7,638,360. Of this number 7,470,040 are persons of African descent, 107,475 are Chinese, 2039 are Japanese, and 58,806 are civilized Indians.

Considering persons of African descent, it is seen that there has been an increase during the decade from 1880 to 1890 of 889,247, or 13.51 per cent., as against an increase during the decade from 1870 to 1880 of 1,700,784, or 34.85 per cent. The Bulletin says:

"The abnormal increase of the colored population of the South during the decade ending in 1880 led to the popular belief that they were increasing at a much greater rate than the white population. The present census has shown, however, that the high rate of increase in the colored population, as shown by the census of 1880, was apparent only, and was due to the imperfect enumeration of 1870 in the the Southern States.

"There has been an increase in the number of Chinese in the United States during the decade from 1880 to 1890 of only 2010 or 1.91 per cent., the number returned in 1880 being 105,465 and the number returned in 1890 being 107,465. The Chinese increased 66.88 per cent. from 1870 to 1880 and 80.91 per cent. from 1860 to 1870.

"In 1880 the Japanese in the United States numbered only 148, while in 1890 they numbered 2039. In 1870 there was only fifty-five Japanese returned under that census.

"The civilized Indians have decreased during the past ten years 7691, or 11.43 per cent., the number returned in 1880 being 66,497, as against 58,806 returned in 1890."

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.

Three Americans and Three Chinese Killed in California.

An explosion occurred at the Judson Giant Powder Works near West Berkeley, twelve miles from San Francisco, Cal., just after 9 o'clock in the morning, destroying the works and much property for several miles around. Five shocks were felt in San Francisco within a few minutes, the last four being of terrific force, shaking buildings, cracking a number of walls, and breaking plate-glass in buildings eight blocks up from the water front.

Six lives are known to have been lost—three white men and three Chinamen. Thousands of people visited the scene of the explosion next day and gazed wonderingly at the immense cavities dug in the side of the hill by the force of the explosion, and at the wrecks of the buildings. The damage to the powder and chemical works is estimated at over $200,000 and probably $25,000 more damage was done in San Francisco and Oakland by windows breaking.

TORNADO IN MANITOBA.

Great Damage to Property by a Furious Wind Storm.

A furious storm has swept over Manitoba. In several districts everything in its path was destroyed, houses being blown down and machinery and barns smashed to fragments. Several people were hurt, and one life is known to have been lost—Miss Dobson, of Douglas District, whose body was found in the ruins of her father's house. Scores of horses and cattle were killed outright and their bodies carried from one field to another.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

Loss of Life and Great Damage Due to Heavy Rains.

The rainfall in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana during ten days has been unprecedented. The rivers have flooded the lowlands and the damage done to growing crops is incalculable.

At Columbus, Miss., the Tombigbee River was thirty-five feet above low-water mark. People were driven from the lowlands and hundreds of cattle drowned. Several lives have been lost. Five colored men were drowned ten miles below Memphis. The wheat crop in West Tennessee is ruined.

BURNED AND SUFFOCATED.

Eight Children Lose Their Lives in a Burning Building

A terrible disaster at Berkhampstead, England, resulted in the death of eight children.

A planing mill having caught fire the caretaker endeavored to reach the basement, where his eight children were sleeping. Five were suffocated on the staircase, while the other three were burned to death.

The wife was rescued from an upper window.

THE French introduced a guillotine in Annam, China, and the first execution delighted the natives. They consider the horrors of a criminal death lessened.

TORNADO SINKS A STEAMER

Many Lives Lost on the Pleasure Craft Frankie Folsom at Peoria.

The river steamer Frankie Folsom, from Pekin, Ill., with seventy persons on board, was sunk in Peoria Lake a few nights ago. Twenty of her passengers were drowned, despite the efforts of the crew and the rescued passengers to save them.

When it was seen that the vessel was sure to sink the panic on board was heartrending to witness. The passengers made frantic efforts to avoid the awful fate which stared them in the face, and their appeals for help were pitiful to hear.

Professor Paine had been giving a pyrotechnic display there for the past two weeks, and a good view of the exhibition could be obtained from the lake in the northern part of the city, and large numbers on excursion boats and small rowboats took advantage of the free exhibition.

It was a tornado that caused the disaster. At 10 o'clock the tornado swept unannounced over Peoria, Ill., leaving death and destruction on all sides. At Lake View Park, a mile above the city, a representation of Pompeii was being given.

For this occasion the Folsom came up with forty passengers. A landing was made, and two or three couples joined the party. There were also fifteen got on the boat at the park, so that the passenger list reached fully sixty.

As the boat came out of the landing and started down to the city she was struck by the tornado and turned over. She was about midway in the river and sank rapidly.

ETNA'S VIOLENT ERUPTION.

The Village of Giarre Destroyed by an Earthquake.

The eruption of Mount Etna is rapidly increasing in violence. The fires in the craters show great activity. Loud explosions are continually taking place.

A severe earth shock occurred which reduced to ruins the village of Giarre, on the coast of Sicily, five hours' journey from the craters of the volcano. The population of Giarre is about 18,000. The whole country suffered severely from the shock.

Engineers have been sent to threatened points to prevent vast quantities of lava that are being thrown out by the volcano from entering the wells from which the population obtain their supply of water. Should the lava come in contact with the water the steam generated would destroy the wells.

SLOWLY SHOT TO DEATH.

A Mexican Murderer Has to be Fired at Four Times.

Luciano Islas, who murdered his paramour and her mother some months ago, was executed a few days ago in the City of Mexico.

The moment that the prison wardens left his side he lifted the bandage from his eyes and shouted defiantly to the soldiers to fire.

A discharge followed and several bullets entered his body. He was not killed by the first fire.

The Sergeant advanced to give him the death-shot, but his hand trembled and the bullet grazed the head. A second and third shot were discharged before Islas's life was extinct.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

29			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$2 10	@	$ —
Medium, 1891, choice	1 60	@	2 00
Pea, 1891, choice	—	@	1 80
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 40	@	2 50
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 40	@	2 50
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	—	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., per bush	1 70	@	1 75
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1 65	@	—
1891, bags	1 55	@	1 60
1891, Scotch	1 70	@	—
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St., & Penn, extras		20½@	21
St. & Penn., firsts		19 @	20
Western, firsts		19 @	20
Western, seconds		17 @	18
Western, thirds		16 @	16½
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras		19 @	20
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.		17½@	18
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.		16 @	17
Welsh tubs, extras		— @	19
Welsh tubs, 1sts		17 @	18
Welsh tubs, 2ds		16 @	16½
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.		16½@	17½
Im. creamery, 2ds		15 @	16
Im. creamery, 3ds		— @	—
Factory, firsts		14½@	15
Factory, seconds		14 @	—
Factory and dairy, thirds		13 @	13½
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, large size, white, fancy		— @	8½
Full cream, colored, fancy		— @	8½
Full cream good to prime		7¾@	8¼
Part skims, choice		5½@	5¾
Part skims, good to prime		4 @	5
Part skims, common		2½@	2½
Full skims		½@	1½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	17	@	17½
Western—Fresh, fancy	16½	@	17
Fresh, fair to prime	16	@	16½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Southern, red, crate	1 25	@	1 75
Jersey, bough, bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord	—	@	—
Peaches, Md. & Del., crate	75	@	1 25
Cherries, large, black, lb	12	@	15
Large, red and white	8	@	12
Small and poor	4	@	6
Huckleberries, N. J., per box	1 00	@	1 12
Jersey, per quart	9	@	11
Md. & Del., per quart	8	@	10
Blackberries, Md., per qt	8	@	10
Jersey, per quart	8	@	12
Gooseberries, prime green, qt.	6	@	7
Raspberries, red, Jersey, pint	3	@	4
Currants, large, lb	8	@	10
Small, per lb	6	@	—
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb	24	@	25
1891, prime	22½	@	23
1891, common to good	19	@	22
1890, common to choice	14	@	18
Old odds	7	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	14
Western, per lb	—	@	14
Spring Chickens, large, lb	18	@	19
Small to medium	15	@	17
Roosters, old, per lb	8	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	11
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	65	@	90
Southern, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@	1 37
Southern, per pair	1 12	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb	14	@	14
Mixed weights	13	@	15
Toms, fair to prime	12	@	13
Chickens—Phila., broilers	18	@	22
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	12	@	12½
Western, per lb	11	@	12
Ducks—Western, per lb	7	@	12
Eastern, per lb	20	@	21
Spring, L. I. per lb	20	@	21
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@	20
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 00	@	—
Light, per doz	3 00	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Southern, seconds	50	@	1 00
Norfolk, bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Eastern, shore, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	—	@	—
Cabbage, L. I. per 100	2 00	@	5 00
Norfolk, per barrel	—	@	—
Onions—Eastern shore, bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Eastern shore, basket	1 25	@	1 87
Squash—Southern, marrow, per barrel	75	@	1 00
Southern, yellow	75	@	1 00
L. I., yellow, barrel	75	@	1 25
L. I., white, barrel	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, Fla., carrier crate	50	@	1 00
Asparagus, N. J., doz. bunches	1 50	@	2 50
Peas, S. Jersey, ½ bbl. basket	—	@	—
Long Island, per bag	1 00	@	1 25
Cucumbers, Charleston, crate	40	@	60
Jersey, per basket	—	@	1 00
String beans, L. I., bag	1 00	—	1 25
Tomatoes, So. Jersey crate	1 50	@	2 00
Maryland, per crate	1 50	@	2 50
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7	@	8¼
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	40 00
Calves, City dressed	8	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lbs	5 75	@	7 75
Lambs, per lb	5¾	@	6¼
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	6 15	@	6 25
Dressed	8	@	9
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 45
Patents	4 80	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red	86	@	87
Rye—State	76	@	79
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	46	@	52
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	36¾
Mixed Western	—	@	—
Hay—Good to Choice	70	@	75
Straw—Long Rye	55	@	60
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.75c

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

128TH DAY.—Mr. Hill introduced a bill changing the dates for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Fair from the 12th to the 21st of October, 1892, and the bill was passed——The Sundry Civil bill was considered.

129TH DAY.—Mr. Manderson introduced a bill directing the Secretary of State to affix the great seal of the United States to the document entitled "The Administration of the Government of the United States at the Beginning of the 400th anniversary of the Discovery of America"——The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed.

130TH DAY.—Mr. Washburn spoke in support of the Anti-Option bill——The proposal to close the World's Fair on Sunday was discussed.

131ST DAY.—The Anti-Option bill was put back upon the calendar, losing its advantageous position——Sunday closing of the World's Fair was discussed.

132D DAY.—The World's Fair appropriation bill was passed. The Quay proviso for Sunday closing of the Fair and the Peffer amendment for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor were adopted in Committee of the Whole.

133D DAY.—The proviso, closing the World's Fair on Sunday, passed in Committee of the Whole, was confirmed, that prohibiting liquor was rejected——The appropriation for the Geological Survey was largely reduced——Mr. Higgins introduced a bill for retaliatory measures toward Canada for its unjust discrimination against the United States——The Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses reported a resolution calling for an investigation by seven Senators of the employment of Pinkertons not only in regard to the Homestead trouble, but since they were first heard of——Mr. Sherman introduced a bill repealing the provisions of the act of 1890, commonly known as the Sherman act, which requires the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver. It also repeals the provision for the issue of Treasury notes in payment thereof, but at the same time provides that nothing in this act should impair or change the legal character of the silver certificates already issued.

In the House.

150TH DAY.—The rules were suspended and the Tin-Plate, Lead Ore and Utah Government bills were passed——The bill limiting the amount of wearing apparel imported free by United States residents to $100 was passed.

151ST DAY.—The Stewart bill for the free coinage of silver was favorably reported without amendment——The House devoted the remainder of the day to the discussion of conference, those on the Postoffice and Invalid Pension Appropriation bills and the Arizona Funding being agreed to. The reports on the Navy